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ELECTION FRAUD CLEANUP UNDER WAY IN CHICAGO

Year's Inquiry Results in Sentences Being Made to Stick

MOST SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN IN HISTORY

Prosecutor Estimates Between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 Votes Were Stolen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—This city is now in the midst of the most successful prosecution of election frauds in its history.

Unlike past sporadic attempts to punish cheating election officials, this is a campaign, and it is piling up results. Jail sentences are being made to stick, and Chicago is beginning to witness the unique spectacle of men who have "served their time" for stuffing the ballot box.

The central figure in this unprecedented clean-up is working without pay. He is Charles Center Case, an attorney, who was virtually drafted by the Chicago Bar Association to take up the prosecution. Efforts of the association to get the county board to appropriate for the inquiry subsequently failed, but once having put his hand to the plow, Mr. Case has gone ahead regardless, at a large personal sacrifice.

Year of Investigation

After nearly a year spent on investigation of the city and county election of November, 1926, he estimates there must have been between two and three million places improperly marked on the usual big ballot.

"However," he said, "what is of practical importance is how many ballots are fraudulently counted in the average Chicago election for favored candidates. In other words, how big a handicap does an independent candidate go up against when he runs against someone backed by the 'gang'?

"Seventy thousand. That is only an estimate, but in my judgment it is a very conservative—a very low estimate.

"Seventy thousand votes counted for a candidate above what he actually got is generally sufficient to elect in Chicago, barring landslides."

From his table, Mr. Case picked up some sheets from the official record he is working on as special State's Attorney and pointed to the vote in one precinct on a citizen of high standing running for a local office. The election officials of the precinct had reported him as having polled only 18 votes. The recount showed that the ballot box held 303 votes for him. He had been cheated out of 285. In a near-by precinct of the same ward 195 votes had been stolen from him. At the same time, many votes were stolen for his opponent.

Ballots Stolen

In the first precinct one of the professional local officeholders was credited by the precinct election officials as having 390 votes. The recount showed he had polled only 70. He had been given 320 more than he deserved.

In the second precinct another professional politician was credited with 351 votes when opening of the ballot box gave him only 123.

"We have proved," said Mr. Case, "that in a room above one polling place the politicians had eight men working all day selecting names and marking ballots, which they then took downstairs and put in the ballot box. In another precinct we called in all whose names were found on the poll books and found that only 26 had voted out of the 126 names used.

"The worst cheating in Chicago is confined, for the most part, to 250 precincts out of the city's 2386. In those 250 precincts the gang often

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Go Too Far to Vote, Would Change Map

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Otis, Mass.

TWO women who live in the town of Sandisfield, which adjoins this town, hope to change the map of Massachusetts so they will not have to travel 18 miles to vote. They have petitioned the State Legislature to modify the Otis-Sandisfield town line so their homes will be in Otis, and this town, at its annual meeting, approved the plan. Sandisfield will act at a later date, but legislative sanction is essential.

The women live in a jutting corner of Sandisfield, which protrudes almost to the center of Otis and is less than half a mile from the Otis town hall.

PUBLIC PROTEST RESULTS IN CURB ON BIGGER NAVY

Leaders in Congress Heeding Widespread Criticism of Department's Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—To meet widespread public dissent the Administration has announced its willingness to compromise on its big navy program. It is hoped by the Administration that its offer to reduce its huge naval plans will prevent a complete shelving of increased naval armaments.

Instead of an extensive array of various types of battle craft, the Administration, according to two of its leading spokesmen on naval affairs, is now willing to accept a program calling for 25 cruisers, at an estimated cost of $425,000,000.

The original program projected by the Administration called for 25 cruisers, 32 submarines, nine destroyer-leaders and five aircraft carriers, coming to an estimated total of $835,000,000.

Revision May Not Carry

Even the drastic reduction the Administration is willing to accept does not make it certain that the revised program will be accepted by Congress. There are important members of both houses who assert that only a minimum amount of new naval craft will be approved—if any at all.

Only a few hours before the Administration made known its change of front, Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, warned Congress of mounting appropriations and indirectly indicated that whatever navy plans were authorized they would be of the most limited kind.

Several members of the House Naval Affairs Committee, considering the question of navy program bill, declared that they expect the measure to provide for 14 or 15 crusiers which would bring the United States tonnage in such vessels up to approximately 300,000, the maximum submitted by the American delegates at Geneva as a basis of limitation. The United States has 10 of the 7500-ton cruisers and is building 8 of 10,000-ton size. Besides these ships, it has 22 old crusiers, which, with the exception of 5 are all out of commission.

Total of 305,000 Tons

The 10 modern cruisers already in commission have a tonnage of 75,000 and the eight building will aggregate 80,000 tons, making a total of 155,000. Since five cruisers will go out of commission, 15 new 10,000-ton ships would give a total of 305,000 tons.

Besides these cruisers the committee, it was said, contemplates one destroyer-leader, a new type of vessel, "for the navy to experiment

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Neighborly Visiting in Favor Across Mexican-American Line

California to Be Host to 100 Prominent Mexican Educators for Month

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

BERKELEY, Calif.—Upward of 100 prominent educators from Mexico will be entertained for a month in California, where they will study the schools and colleges of the State and inquire into various educational systems in use here.

Announcement of this visit is made by Dr. C. N. Thomas of San Jose, general director of the International Council for Educational Progress. The Mexican educators will arrive during March, he said. They are coming as guests of the council, which will care for their expenses after they cross the American frontier. The Mexican Government will transport them to Juarez and Nogales.

They will be entertained on the campuses of several universities and will hear prominent American educators discuss various educational systems, Dr. Thomas said.

Throughout the State, arrangements are being made for visiting rural as well as urban schools, meeting with such groups as Parent-Teacher Associations, and organizations engaged in work among young people, such as the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Boy Scouts of America and Campfire Girls.

Dr. Thomas said that the visitors will be quartered in private homes whenever possible, since the trip is intended to promote social and personal relations between Mexico and the United States, as well as to aid in a better understanding of educational problems. He said that President Calles is most enthusiastic about the proposed visit.

Among those announced as members of the educators' party are: Eduardo Pruneda, president of the National University of Mexico; Dr. Lauro Aguirre, director of the Federal Normal School; Enrique C. Coronia, president of the National Indian School; Waldo Soberon, director of the National School of Agriculture; Mrs. L. Crouse, director of the Women's Industrial School of Mexico City; Juan B. Cervantes, director of the Government School for the Blind; Prof. Ignacio Ramirez, director of Mexican rural schools, and Prof. Jose Martinez, National Supervisor of Physical Education.

Calles Regime Begins Campaign to Revive Tourist Travel From North

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—"Come to Mexico" is the slogan revived this winter by the Calles Administration with the purpose of encouraging the flow of tourists to Mexico, especially from the United States. This move to increase tourist traffic is regarded as a significant feature of the effort to put Mexico on a more stable economic basis.

Before Porfirio Diaz was overthrown by the Revolution of 1910, American tourists came to Mexico in great numbers, spending money freely, and in general putting a lively tone into many branches of business. Turbulent political conditions plus difficult immigration laws, rigidly enforced, served to divert travelers who would logically have come to Mexico to other channels, chiefly Europe.

Mexico feels that in view of present economic conditions which are far from good a little more neighborly visiting would induce new capital to be invested in the country and at the same time permit closer intercourse with the people of other nations, and improve international understanding.

Friendly Relations

Government officials point to the fact that Mexico and the United States are on the most friendly terms since the Diaz régime. Undoubtedly the good-will flight of Lindbergh and the efforts of Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow have contributed to this and a steady flow of tourists into the Republic should extend this movement.

Two large tourist expeditions visited Mexico during February, one from Houston, Tex., consisting of the National Association of Real Estate Boards' delegates, in which practically every large city of the United States was represented. Another was composed of South American business men.

The Mexican Government, with the co-operation of various railroads, has begun an extensive publicity campaign in the United States and has organized bureaus in many large cities of that country to encourage travel to Mexico. Special rates are offered for short time visits, while immigration laws are being enforced in such easy terms that one reputable person organizing an expedition can vouch for the entire party, thus eliminating one of the chief obstacles.

Improving Facilities

Mexico is improving its facilities for hospitality, is preparing to build finer hotels to receive visitors and is continuing its good road building so that visitors can tour by automobile over all sections and see both the modern country and the vestiges of ancient Aztec and Spanish civilization.

and tropical gardens.

Mexico is sending a delegation of 100 school teachers to visit in the United States as guests of American educational authorities in March, while at the same time a group of 150 American newspaper editors and publishers will be in this country as guests of the Government.

Boys Scour Streets of "Mutts" for Show

Madison Square Boy's Club Has Its Own Annual Exhibit of Pets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—On the eve of the Westminster Kennel Club show, another dog event of pre-eminent importance to the small boys of New York was being held in the gymnasium of the Madison Square Boys' Club. It was the annual pet show of this club—the "Mutt Show."

While private motorcars were taking members of the first dog families of the country to Madison Square Garden for the Westminster Show, sharp-eyed urchins were scouring the streets adjacent to their club headquarters, seizing stray dogs and entering them in their own pet show.

"Mutts" of character rather than pedigree were selected. The board of juvenile judges decided some time ago that a dog who knows his way about the streets of one of the largest cities in the world has a truly cosmopolitan air that is the vain hope of every well-groomed, properly dieted, proudly leashed hound in Park Avenue, and that this, in itself, is a prize-worthy accomplishment.

Accordingly, every boy who hasn't a pet of his own, be it dog, cat, guinea pig, rabbit, goat or mouse, starts out in search of some stray cat or dog at this time of year to enter it in the show. Two hundred boys entered pets this time.

Two the "Mut" Show Didn't Get

© Fotograms

While Other Boys Than the One in the Picture Were Showing Their Own Pets at Their Own Show, These Two Champion English Bulldogs Were Attracting Attention at the Annual Show of the Westminster Kennel Club at Madison Square Garden.

COAL INQUIRY RECOMMENDED

Senate Committee Approves Investigation by Unanimous Vote

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An investigation of labor and industrial conditions in the coal fields of western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia was recommended to the Senate by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

The action of the committee on the project was unanimous. It reported the resolution practically as introduced by its author, Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California.

The question of what kind of a committee should make the investigation was left to the Senate by the report. It suggested a sub-committee of the Interstate Commerce Committee be empowered to make the investigation in order that if it should be necessary to visit the coal fields the smaller group of Senators could more easily make the inspection trip than the larger committee.

An amendment desired by David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, which would have included in the investigation an inquiry into the freight rates on coal, was rejected.

AMERICAN TREATY SENT TO BRITAIN CONDEMNS WAR

LONDON (AP)—The preamble of the draft treaty of arbitration submitted by the United States Government to Great Britain contained a clause condemning war as an instrument of policy in the mutual relations of the two countries, Godfrey Locker-Lampson, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons.

This was in answer to a member's question as to whether the United States had made proposals for a declaration dealing with renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy on the lines of the proposals made to France.

The Under-Secretary added that the American Government had also communicated to the British Government for consideration only the draft of the American proposals for a pact of perpetual friendship with France.

DRY DEMOCRATS BEGIN MOVE TO DRAFT McADOO

New Massing of Forces Follows Report of Smith Modification Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The dry elements of the Democratic Party are making strenuous efforts to bring William G. McAdoo back into the contest for the nomination for President to block the nomination of Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, according to reports in high political circles here.

It has been learned that Governor Smith intends to have delegates sent to the Houston convention who will urge a prohibition plank permitting the states to decide what percentage of alcohol makes a beverage intoxicating. This, they believe, is the opening wedge, sought by wets in both parties, that will lead to modification and then nullification of the prohibition law.

Mr. McAdoo's friends point to him as the logical dry Democrat who can successfully lead the contest against Governor Smith and it is said in well-informed circles in New York that numerous appeals have been made to him to get back into the contest.

Mr. McAdoo has given no intimation of what his plans are, but it is thought, since his speech in Richmond, Va., in which he attacked Governor Smith's candidacy, that he stands ready to direct a campaign against the New York Governor, if not in fact to lead it as the party's candidate.

A large group of delegates, largely from the southern states, would back him against Governor Smith, he has been told. His friends have predicted that they could depend on more than one third of the 1100 delegates to the Democratic Convention, which would block the Smith forces. Georgia, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, they say would contribute liberally to an anti-modification campaign.

In the meantime efforts are being made among Tammany Democrats to keep the prohibition issue as quiet as possible. It has been reported that orders have been issued from "headquarters" that no Tammany representative shall carry a hip flask to Texas or in any way give countenance to violation of the dry statute. To all appearances, the New York delegation to the Texas meeting of the Democratic Party will be as dry as a bone.

Indian Wins Tribal Honor by One Vote

Penobscots at Oldtown, Me., Elect Governor—Big Fete to Mark the Event

OLDTOWN, Me. (AP)—Louis Nicolar, member of the New Party, has been elected Governor of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians, whose reservation is on an island in the river opposite this city, defeating James Lewis by one vote. The women of the tribe do not vote.

Formerly the two factions of the tribe, designated as the Old or Neptune Party and the New, or Sookbesin Swashain Party, participated in every election. Such was the rivalry at times that partisanship found expression in noisy disturbances. The State, as guardian of the tribe, instituted an arrangement whereby the Old and New Parties alternated in the privilege of choosing the Governor.

The new Governor is highly respected and noted for his industry. He is an expert canoe builder and paddle maker and works steadily in an Oldtown factory.

Telephone Engineers Foretell How Cities Will Look in 25 Years

Their Studies Forecast Probable Locations of Trade, Industry, and Residences—Sociology, Geology, and Geography Help in Solving Problem

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—How will your city appear in 1953?

Where will centers of residence population be; where the business, the financial, the industrial sections?

How will the present outlying territory be divided?

What will be the population and how will the population be established as to racial groups?

How many telephones will be needed and what will be the demands for telephone service?

These questions, seemingly as difficult to answer as the proverbial "How old is Ann?" are being answered within reasonable bounds by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the parent company of the Bell Telephone System, whose wires and cables reach to every section of the United States.

"How do you do it?" a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor asked one of the forecasting engineers who passes his nights and days looking ahead.

Must Keep in Advance

"We can never be content with our growth," he said, "we must grow as the Nation grows, but considerably in advance of it. Practically every employee above a certain grade is not only engaged in the accomplishment of the day's work, but is looking ahead systematically. They are always helping us to analyze the business phases of their own activities as related to the future need, and this has valuable results.

"Let us suppose that a large city is to be studied. The local or district workers, thoroughly familiar with conditions, co-operate with specialists from the general office and also from the office of the parent company. These workers go through the city, carefully checking present growth and tendencies for future development. Nothing escapes them—that is, nothing that can be counted on as affecting their survey.

"After they have observed the tendencies of certain streets to be business centers, others to lose their identity as residence sections and the probabilities for the expansion of industrial areas, they project these studies upon a study of economic influences, political trends, the progress of invention, and even the romantic and sentimental tendencies of the age are considered.

Data From Many Sources

"When this information is obtained—and it comes from many sources—it is compiled in what appears to be very intricate form, but easily understandable by those for whom it was prepared."

He reached for a volume, opened it to a place containing charts, graphs and strange looking little diagrams with red and black lines twirling about like spirals from an automatic steel drill. There were maps of various cities covered with dots, dashes, staggered lines, criss-cross diagrams, deep squares and elongations of varicolored inks. To the uninitiated it looked like a very great deal of nothing at all. To the fore-

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SCHOOL BILL CAUSES REICH COALITION SPLIT

Reichstag to Be Dissolved and New Elections to Take Place in May

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Government Coalition broke up this morning. The Reichstag will be dissolved in about four weeks' time. New elections take place in the beginning of May. The stumblingblock for the Coalition was the school bill.

Attempts were made by the Roman Catholics and German Nationals to find a compromise which would suit the German People's Party, but that party was utterly opposed to the bill. All efforts proving in vain the parties of the Government coalition finally arrived at the conclusion that it was impossible to come to terms, and the Roman Catholics declared the coalition as no longer existing, so far as they were concerned.

Labor Wing Dissatisfied

The Roman Catholics, it should be remembered, only agreed to co-operate with the German Nationalists in the government if the latter supported them in the school bill. The German Nationalists did all they could, but all efforts was shipwrecked by the intransigeance of the German People's Party, which strongly opposed the school bill. The Roman Catholics, seeing that they could not obtain what they set out to achieve, are now anxious to accelerate their separation from the German Nationalists, in view of the growing dissatisfaction of their Labor Wing, which is opposed to their co-operation with that party.

Policy of Rapprochement

Immediate dissolution of the Reichstag, however, is deemed unadvisable, owing to the pending dis-

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FARM POOLS ARE REPORTED BIG SUCCESS

Co-operation Is Saving Millions, Grange Magazine Writer Declares

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Refutation of the once commonly heard assertion, "Farmers will never stick together," is given in the current number of the National Grange Monthly, published here, in a summary of co-operative movements actually in progress among farmers in many sections of the United States.

"Over and over again, along practical lines, farmers have been successfully pooling their interests during the past decade, and in consequence have saved themselves millions of dollars, a movement that is growing by leaps and bounds," the magazine says. "In fact, there is no more significant present-day development in the business life of the nation than in the spread of the co-operative movement among farmers."

Sixteen Examples Cited

Sixteen examples of co-operative selling or buying activities, ranging from national to local organizations, are cited as evidence that farmers are "sticking together," and additional items are promised in coming issues. One report tells of formation of 19 farmer-owned associations for purchase of petroleum products in Illinois during the last two years, most of these local associations buying through a central co-operative supply company which has handled 261 carloads of gasoline and 37½ cars of lubricating oils.

Among marketing groups, the magazine mentions the Washington Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, sharing $105,402 in dividends for 1927; the Peninsula Produce Exchange in Maryland, which marketed more than $3,000,000 worth of potatoes and other produce during the year; the Rock Falls Creamery in Dunn County, Wis., distributing $125,835 to farmer stockholders last year, and an association of grape growers in Chautauqua County, N. Y., which sold nearly $670,000 worth of grapes with a handling expense of less than 3 per cent of net sales.

Stock Commission Record

The Producers' Live Stock Commission Association at the stockyards at East St. Louis, Ill., is noted as having closed its sixth year with a record of $9,625,850 in gross sales for the year with net earnings of $43,898. Twelve other producers' agencies have followed the lead of this one.

Citrus growers near DeLand, Fla., are reported as buying group orders of commercial fertilizer as large as 600 tons.

An incease of more than 22,000 bales in the amount of cotton sold through the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association in 1927 as compared with 1926 is recorded.

Pinto bean growers of New Mexico are said to be planning to co-operate with Colorado growers in marketing that crop.

Piping Natural Gas 500 Miles Planned to Carry Supply From Texas to Nebraska

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OMAHA, Neb.—Negotiations are under way looking toward supplying Omaha with natural gas through what is declared will be the longest gas pipe line in the world, stretching about 500 miles from Amarillo, Tex., according to Theodore Leisen, general manager of the Metropolitan Utilities District, this city's municipal water, gas, and ice corporation.

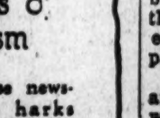
The officials are negotiating with three companies to build the line to supply Omaha, Lincoln, and Council Bluffs. In the opinion of natural gas experts called in by the directors of the district to survey the situation, a supply sufficient for many years is indicated. They have declared the project thoroughly feasible and have recommended that it be carried to completion, Colonel Leisen said.

Opponents of private ownership of public utilities have been opposing the negotiations on the ground that the district would be "selling out" to private interests.

The directors of the district have replied by pointing out that the district would retain its complete distribution system and gas-making plant and that it would be the distributor of gas to the consumer, as at present. The district would not be taking the financial risk, as the private company would own the pipe line.

The opponents of natural gas have contended that this fuel has proved unsatisfactory in other cities where it has been tried and have attempted to force the directors of the district to submit the proposition to a popular vote. The directors, accepting the advice of experts, have rejected this plan.

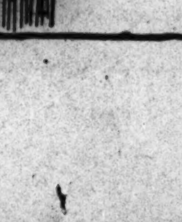
In case project goes through the district will spend $1,500,000 within the next few months for enlarging, reinforcing, and extending its mains to take care of the increased business which is expected to result from making cheaper gas available, Colonel Leisen said.



The Ethics of Journalism

M. T. G., whose newspaper experience harks back to the days when a reporter might be ordered to get an interview at 3 A. M., comments on how the profession is changing for the better,

TOMORROW on the Editorial Page



PRESIDENT BELIEVES BUSINESS IS SPOTTY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Business conditions now are about the same as they were a year ago, in the view of President Coolidge. Some industries show improvement, while others are passing through depressions. In one line trade may be at capacity while side by side another trade may be dull. The same spotty conditions existed in February, 1927, as the President sees it.

UTILITY FORCES RISE TO DEFEND CONSOLIDATIONS

Senate Inquiry to Face Long Session on Justification for Holding Companies

OFFICIALS DECLARE THEY BENEFIT USERS

Enable More Economical Buying, They Say, and Better Plan of Management

On the eve of a federal inquiry, either by a special committee of the Senate or by the Federal Trade Commission, as provided for in a resolution drawn by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, into the operations of public utility corporations in the United States, the questions to be faced are the part that politics, if any, plays in their organization, the effect of holding companies, the matter of interstate and intrastate control, interlocking directorates between electric, communication and power companies, and the general interests of the consuming and investing public. These phases of the subject will be discussed in four articles in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

2—The Holding Companies

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, once called attention to the waste in industry represented by the cost of complying with inquiries sent out by governmental agencies. A sample was cited of a questionnaire to answer which he said would have cost the industries of the United States about $50,000,000. Furthermore, said Mr. Hoover, the information desired was already in possession of the Government.

This was cited to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee as a warning of what the public utility companies of the United States are confronted with by the investigation authorized under the Walsh resolution. It has been charged that a special committee of the Senate cannot expect to go into the whole industry and obtain a nonpartisan appraisal of it, but that it must necessarily look for a few facts, and advertise them to the public in order to justify the investigation.

This, of course, the industry is not going to permit if it can prevent such an outcome. Now that the investigation has been ordered, it is the unanimous verdict of the utility companies that the whole truth shall be placed in witness. It was for that purpose that all utilities organizations combined as the Joint Committee of National Utility Associations, engaging the services of George B. Cortelyou, one-time Secretary of the Treasury, and a retinue of capable lawyers and experts.

When it was made clear that the industry was going to force a careful and thorough inquiry and would block a sensation probe for "black sheep," Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, author of the resolution, exclaimed: "You force me into the position of a prosecutor."

World to Know Facts

Phrases, however, will not stop the unfoldment of the facts now, and what good there is to be obtained the utility interests are determined shall be thoroughly advertised to the whole world. This, of course, is not the first time that the utility industry has been criticized; demands for an inquiry have been made repeatedly in Congress for several years past.

In response to one of Mr. Walsh's previous demands for an investigation a resolution was adopted directing the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into the existence of a "power trust." At that time the instructions were changed so as to direct the inquiry being made into the General Electric Company and its subsidiary holdings. The commission completed that investigation last year and has only recently filed the latter part of its report with the Senate.

The inquiry disclosed the fact that no "power trust" exists, and that the largest holdings of any one interest engaged in the electric power industry was 11 per cent of the whole.

But in the financing of the industry during the pioneer days, unusual expenditures were resorted to. The General Electric Company is alleged once to have extended long-time credits to utilities in order to insure a market for electrical equipment. Then it was discovered that it would be more economical to organize a finance company to assist in the financing of these small local companies and to discontinue the long-term credits. The Electric Bond & Share Corporation thus came into existence. Subsequently, however, the General Electric Company divested itself of all interest in the Electric Bond & Share Corporation, which continued its own holdings in utilities throughout the United States.

How Other Industries Help

Upon a somewhat similar plan the engineering firm of Stone & Webster started into financing utilities. This company was engaged in constructing hydroelectric and other power plants. A subsidiary finance company was organized to accommodate the local concerns in getting started. Thus another holding company came into existence. Automobile manufacturers backed the good-roads movement in order to increase their market for cars. Even manufacturers of golf balls have been known to commission golf professionals. But all manufacturers, it has been shown, have been quick to mend their meth-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

COL. LINDBERGH DEFENDS ROLE OF AIR PIONEER

Experiments Vital, He Says, in Answer to Proposed Ban on "Stunt" Flying

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will continue his work of experimental flying, despite the hazards connected with it. He said, however, that he had no definite plans at the present except to rest.

As Colonel Lindbergh was leaving the hangar following an exhibition flight before thousands of school children and adults along the river front, he was stopped by a reporter who asked him his opinion of the proposal of Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War.

"What is the proposal?" asked Colonel Lindbergh.

"He says he is going to ask you to stop stunt flying."

"Of course I can't answer that offhand and say what my course will be," Colonel Lindbergh replied. "I don't consider what I have been doing as hazardous flying in the sense that I have taken unnecessary risks. At the outset when new methods of transportation are coming into use there must be pioneers. The ones who do the pioneering are the last ones to think of the hazards."

"Have you any particular flights in mind?"

"No," he replied. "There are so many things to be done. Improvements in aviation are certain. They must come and they cannot be made unless experiments are made."

"But for the present there is no cause for worry," he added with a smile. "From now on until further notice I am in retirement. I need a rest in private life and am going to try to get it."

WOMAN CHAPLAIN IN HOUSE

The Massachusetts House of Representatives was opened for the first time with prayer by a woman chaplain recently. The prayer was offered by the Rev. Flora M. Neagles of Bethany Memorial Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.

CALIFORNIAN WINS PRIZE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Parker Dickson Buck prize of $50 given annually for the best oration delivered by a member of the Yale College sophomore class on Patriotism was won by William G. Fennell of Long Beach, Calif.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual dinner, Dorchester Board of Trade, Elks Club, 6.

Thirtieth anniversary "Maine" memorial exercises, United Spanish War Veterans, Faneuil Hall, 8.

Banquet, New England Gas Association, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Dinner, New England Confectioners Club, Parker House, 6.

Dinner, Associated Savings Trust Company, Parker House, 6:30.

Dinner, Canal Street Business Men's Association, American House, 6:30.

Dinner, Roxbury Board of Trade, Copley-Plaza, 6.

Banquet, Master Builders' Association, Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Dinner and dance, Women's Scholarship Club, Hotel Statler, 7.

Dinner, Boston Boot and Shoe Club, Hotel Statler, 5:30.

Dinner, North Terminal Lodge, Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, Hotel Bellevue.

Public illustrated lecture on "Italian Sculpture—Verrocchio and the Sculptors of North Italy," by Prof. Eric R. D. Maclagan, Director and Secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, and Charles Eliot Norton, Professor of Poetry, New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, 8.

Address by Josiah Marvel of Wilmington, Del., Harvard Law School Society, Langdell Center, 8.

"Unsound Social Economics Begets Inferiority and Superiority Complex; Sound Economics, Independence," address by the Rev. William A. Wood, Individualist School of Social Economics, 719 Boylston Street, 8.

Meeting, Col. Thomas Gardner Chapter, D. A. R., Mrs. James Charles Peabody, state regent, guest, Hotel Princeton, 1277 Commonwealth Avenue, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch, Knickerbocker Social Club, Young Men's Clubroom, 7:30; Downey Club, gymnasium, 7:45; Sir John Williams Club, Young Men's Clubroom, 9.

Boston Section Civil Engineers and American Society of Civil Engineers, joint meeting with M. I. T. Student Chapter, A. S. C. E., Harvard Engineering Society, Tufts Civil Engineering Society and Northeastern University Section, B. S. C. E., illustrated talk by John H. Gregory, supper 6:15; meeting, Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, 7:15.

One-act play, "A Sunny Morning," in connection with Drama Week, home of Mrs. Robert Hoffmann, 46 Mount Vernon Street, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club; meeting of activities committee, 7; Ladies' Night, 8.

Dinner, followed by lecture on "Developments in Radio," by Prof. Edward L. Bowles, department of engineering, M. I. T., in connection with conference of the Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers, Walker Memorial, M. I. T., 6.

Exposition of Chamber Music by Arthur Whiting, assisted by Gilbert Ross and Naoum Benditsky, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, Harvard University, 8:15.

Concert by Harvard University Instrumental Clubs, Harvard Club of Boston, 8:30.

Dinner, American Association of University Professors, Boston University Chapter, University Club, 6.30.

Dinner meeting, Boston Fur Club, Hotel Westminster, 6:20.

Jordan Hall, 8:15; last concert, Flonzaley Quartet.

Theaters

Copley—"Yellow Sands," 8:30.
Hollis—"Four Walls," 2:15.
Keith's—Elsie Janis and vaudeville, 2, 8.
State—"Douglas Fairbanks as The Gaucho" (film), continuous.
Tremont—"Wings" (film), 2:15, 8:15.
Plymouth—William Hodge, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Meetings, New England Gas Association, Hotel Statler.

Luncheon, Massachusetts Republican Club and Republican State Committee, Copley-Plaza, 1.

Luncheon, Lions Club of Boston, Copley-Plaza, 12:30.

Book reviews of Woman's Club, West Roxbury Citizens' Association, clubhouse, 10:30.

Round table luncheon, Rotary Club of Cambridge, Riverbank Court Hotel, 12:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 4:30, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4 with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.

Boston Art Club—Paintings of flowers, Feb. 15 to 22.

R. C. Vose Galleries—Boston Society Water Color Painters. Through Feb. 22. Drawings of the Barbizon School.

Casson Galleries—Historical Paintings and Portraits by eighteenth century English masters, colored prints. Through Feb. 18.

Guild of Boston Artists—Sculptures by Bashka Pæff. Through Feb. 18. Water colors by Susan H. Bradley. Through Feb. 28.

Doll & Richards Gallery—Paintings by Harry Leith-Ross, water colors by Arthur Pope. Through Feb. 21. Etchings and silver point drawings by Robert F. Logan. Through Feb. 28.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Modern English Line-Engravings, Wood Engravings and Etchings. Through Feb. 25.

Twentieth Century Club—Water colors and oils by Frank Carson. Through Feb. 17.

Copley Gallery—Water colors and oils by Kristjan H. Magnusson. Portrait drawings by Mrs. Carola Spaeth. Through Feb. 18.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Paintings by Paget-Fredericks. Through Feb. 29.

Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Anthony Thieme. Water colors by Roger Hayward. Through Feb. 18.

Children's Art Center—Wood blocks by Elizabeth Keith. Through Feb. 14.

J. F. Olsson Co. Gallery, Cambridge—Water colors by Charles H. Richert. Through March 3.

Boston City Club—Paintings and etchings by Bertha Mengler Peyton and A. Conway Peyton. Through March 9.

Exhibitions of Creative Design, auspices Department of Manual Arts, selected from work done in the Boston Public Schools, Exhibition Hall, third floor, Boston public Library, beginning tomorrow to continue through March 4.

Exhibition of photographs by Paul J. Weber, Appalachian Mountain Club, clubhouse, 5 Joy Street, through Feb. 17.

Exhibition of Old French, Italian and Spanish brocades and damasks, Courtright House, 9 Charles Street at Beacon, 10 to 5:30, through Feb. 18.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Although Kelly-Springfield tires now cost no more than any of the better makes, the Kellys of today are a far better product than when Kellys were the highest priced tires on the market.

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KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

NORWAY'S FIRST LABOR CABINET PROVES FAILURE

After Fortnight in Office It Is Followed by Return of the Radicals

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—The failure of the first Labor Government in Norway after a fortnight's existence—it was formed on Jan. 26 and defeated on Feb. 8—has been followed by the re-entrance of the Radicals into power. The new Ministry, headed by the ex-Premier, Dr. Ludvig Mowinckel, as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, took up his duties yesterday, and tomorrow he will make a declaration of the Government's policy which will be read in the Storting. Other members of the Cabinet are:

Mr. Lund, Minister of Finance.

Mr. Vaerland, Minister of Social Affairs.

Mr. Mjelde, Minister of Public Works.

Mr. Hasund, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Mr. Oftedal, Minister of Commerce.

Mr. Aarstad, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Evjenth, Minister of Justice.

Mr. Anderssen Ryst, Minister of Defence.

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The speedy collapse of the Norwegian Labor Government is due to the drastic tone of the anti-capitalist manifesto of the Prime Minister, Mr. Hornsrud, which had the effect of causing the inevitable and immediate decline of government securities and the diversion of millions of kroner to other countries. Financial, industrial and political circles were stirred with apprehensions of the results of the statement that the Hornsrud new administration would increase the taxation of the rich, abolish military training, and adopt other extreme Socialist and Communist measures.

The Labor Party with only 61 seats out of 150 in the Storting might have been expected as a minority government to adopt a more moderate program, but Mr. Hornsrud, it is said, decided to try to outrun his predecessors, and as The Times says, "appears to have brought his country into an awkward impasse," at a time when Norway greatly needs the restoration of the national finances and the alleviation of the burden of taxation. It is pointed out that previous Conservative and Radical governments supported or operated every form of industrial and municipal enterprise.

Railways, water power, housing, art and other projects invited prodigal public expenditure for which as yet no party seems able to call a halt. Norway's many new factories have harnessed mighty waterfalls, but lack labor to operate them, largely owing to climatic conditions and the exodus of youth to the United States and other lands of opportunity.

REICH TO HOLD NEW ELECTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

cussion of the Reich budget, and the government parties decided not to favor dissolution of the House until after the budget is passed.

The Cabinet will discuss the situation with the Opposition in order to insure as speedy a debate as possible. If all goes smoothly, dissolution should take place between the middle and the end of March and the new elections in the first or second week in May.

The new elections will bring a considerable shift to the Left, the Social Democratic Party being by far the strongest party in the new Reichstag. It will also enter the government, thereby forming what is called "great coalition" which at one time was described by politicians as a "coalition reaching from Stresemann to Breitscheid." This coalition, it is held in political circles close to the Foreign Minister, will help Dr. Gustave Stresemann in pursuing an unrestricted policy of rapprochement toward France which it is held by many politicians here was not possible as long as the German Nationalists were in the Reich Government and Raymond Poincaré headed the French Cabinet.

Thus the second government coalition, in which the German Nationalists have participated, has come to grief before its time. In 1926, the German Nationalists left the Cabinet, because they opposed the conclusion of the Locarno Pact.

CHICAGO MAKES FRAUD CLEANUP

(Continued from Page 1)

manufactures the votes it needs to elect its city and county candidates. the deal is largely bipartisan."

Thirty Convictions

It is against such ballot frauds that Mr. Case, backed by the Bar Association and supported by Edmund K. Jarecki, the county judge, who is the head of the local election machinery, is contending. Here are the results obtained to date:

There have been 30 convictions involving 26 different defendants. Some of these were convicted more than once, and one was convicted three times for frauds committed at three successive elections.

Sixteen judges or clerks of election are still in jail. Two are serving two-year sentences. Twelve are in for one year.

Five under one-year sentences are out on bail pending appeal. Three of these are women. Four more men were fined. Nine defendants have been discharged.

Seventeen cases are now awaiting trial. These involve 85 defendants. More than half are fugitives from justice. Numerous other cases are in course of preparation.

THOMSON APPOINTED ENGINEER DELEGATE

Hoover Names Members to World Congress in 1929

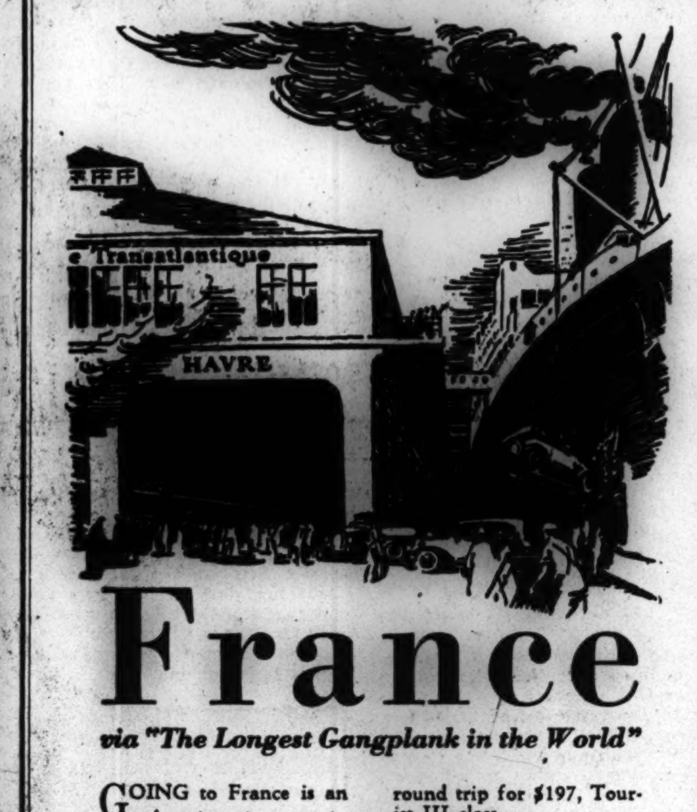
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYNN, Mass. — Announcement is made here that Prof. Elihu Thomson, director of the Thomson research laboratory of the General Electric Company, has been appointed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, as a member of the World Congress of Engineers to be held in Tokyo, Japan, in November, 1929.

This is the first congress of its kind ever held and, according to Baron K. Furuichi, president of the Engineering Society of Japan, is for the purpose of promoting international co-operation in the study of engineering science and problems in all its branches and stimulating a sense of brotherhood among the engineers of the world.

Among the other well-known members of the American committee appointed by Secretary Hoover are Thomas A. Edison, John Hays Hammond, Charles M. Schwab, and Orville Wright.

CLAM CHOWDER
is a more appetizing dish when seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE



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France is like falling in love . . . you aren't grown up till you've done it. You can go to France this summer for $140 in the large one-class cabin liners. You can even make a round trip for $197, Tourist III class.

The cuisine on a French Liner spoils you for all but the best of Paris restaurants. At Le Havre, no tenders, a waiting express, three hours, Paris . . . with all France yours to enjoy at the price of a far more modest, far less interesting holiday back home.

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Feb. 22 . . . Apr. 11

Rochambeau
Mar. 7 . . . Apr. 4

Suffren, March 21

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ATTACK MADE ON AUSTRALIAN TRADE TREATY

Canadian Conservative Says Pact Is Failure—Post Office Act Amended

OTTAWA—Canada's trade treaty with Australia was under attack yesterday when the House of Commons was in committee of supply considering an appropriation of $265,000 for dairying.

J. W. Edwards, Conservative member for Frontenac-Addington, said that because of the treaty 10,000,000 pounds of butter had been imported from Australia and New Zealand, or the product of 50,000 cows, whereas previously Canada had been exporting 24,000,000 pounds of butter to those countries. The cheese industry had also suffered serious loss.

He argued that the farmers of those dominions enjoyed a great advantage in a climate that permitted their cattle to graze out the year round, while the Canadian must go to the expense of housing and feeding his during the winter. After a two and a half years' trial the treaty had proved a failure, he said, and it was time for the Government to cancel it.

H. B. Adshead, Labor member for East Calgary, contended that if Canadian farmers could not compete with rivals 10,000 miles distant they had better go out of business. The fact was that during the past year Canada had exported butter to the value of $3,350,000 and had imported it to the value of $2,500,000, which indicated that the country had not been suffering from such competition. The item was carried.

A bill to regulate the exportation of electric power came up for second reading, and was referred to a committee. The mover of the bill, H. A. Stewart, Conservative, explained that the purpose of the bill was to make such export subject to an act of Parliament, and did not aim at prohibiting it.

T. L. Church, Conservative, moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Post-Office Act, so that all newspapers using the mails should be required to publish the names and addresses of their editors, publishers and chief stockholders. He said that it was "a national necessity, a social necessity, and a necessity for safeguarding our national resources," that other business organizations were required to do this and there was no reason why newspapers should be exempt. A similar law was in force in the United States.

The bill passed the second and third readings and went to the Senate.

HOUSE ASKED TO GIVE WOMEN JURY RIGHT

The Massachusetts Legislature was asked in a hearing before its Judiciary Committee to establish either compulsory or voluntary jury service for women. Speakers for the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, among them two women who have served on juries in Maine and Michigan, urged the average of jury qualifications would be improved by giving women this duty of citizenship. Opinions supporting this view were quoted by Miss Greta C. Coleman of Cambridge from six judges in states which have women jurors.

Mrs. Leslie Cutler of Needham for the Massachusetts Council of Women, proposed the bill for voluntary service, saying, "In this we are eliminating the one argument left, that some women are so prejudiced against serving that they would not make capable jurors." Opposition to the general proposal was voiced by Mrs. Francis C. Scanlan of Milton, representing a civic guild, who said the faults of the jury system are not masculine but human, and the present method should be kept.

AMERICAN CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE

Germans Accuse Chemists of Wrongfully Acquiring Secrets

DUESSELDORF, Ger. (AP)—Guido Meisel, American chemist of Portsmouth, N. H., was placed on trial in the District Court here on a charge of commercial espionage. It was an innovation in Germany that two women were among the four lay judges, while the court assessor, Frau Dr. Phahl, is the only woman judge in western Germany. The American chemist has two co-defendants, Dr. Rudolph Reiss and Paul Schmittnaegel, also chemists.

Among the firms alleged to have been damaged by Meisel's activities is the German Dye Trust and a number of its allied organizations.

The indictment accused Meisel, who was born in Munich in 1874, of inveigling Schmittnaegel into divulging German methods of chemical manufacture which were then handed on to other interested parties. He is also accused of acquiring secrets from other chemists, notably a Dr. Tumke of Berlin, who cannot be traced.

Leopold Casella and Company and Kalle and Company are among the German firms joining in the action against Meisel.

President's Terse Note Fills Link in Collection

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Not long ago an autograph collector wrote President Coolidge that only a letter from the incumbent of the White House was necessary to complete the collector's batch of letters from chief executives of the United States. Mr. Coolidge was asked to supply the missing link.

He did so in these terse terms:

"Your letter has been received, and you request is hereby granted.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE."

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WHITTALL Rugs are woven from skein-dyed yarns—every thread thoroughly and uniformly penetrated by the dye.

The colors in Whittall rugs, like the selection of their wools, result from constant and painstaking scientific research and experimentation. Grading of tints and permanence of tone are in accord with the most advanced wool-dyeing discoveries and practices.

The dyemaster's task is no simple one, for he must choose from more than five thousand tints the exact tones which best express true harmony in every Whittall Rug design.

His technical knowledge of dyestuffs and their action upon the wools has taught him that he must select his colors with infinite care.

Each color is tested for permanence. And because he knows that there is no such thing as an absolutely fast color, he so grades the dyes that time and exposure affect them as little as is possible and oftentimes serve but to mellow and beautify each tint and tone so that Whittall Rugs shall grow old gracefully.

Thus, the colors of the Whittall Rug you buy are as enduringly beautiful as its fabric. The wonder is that rugs so splendid can be so inexpensive.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

WHITTALL'S

Whittall Rug Catalog in Colors Mailed on Request

HOW WILL CITIES OF 1953 LOOK?

(Continued from Page 1)

casting engineer it told the whole story.

"When a new subscriber gets his telephone," he said, "there is given over to his use a share in the poles, lines, cables, conduits, switchboards, exchange buildings and other agencies by which the company gives service. Obviously all this equipment could not be installed for each new subscriber, and the company must always keep a considerable distance ahead of the probable needs of the public. This involves a forecast that calls for intensive study and analytical skill in order to arrive at judgments that are of far-reaching importance."

Service for Skyscraper

He pointed out of the window in the direction of lower Broadway.

"Suppose, for instance," he said, "there should be a 50-story building erected over there. It would house thousands of workers and make a demand for hundreds of telephones. The telephone company must be prepared to supply the service when it is required. Of course the company would have a reasonable time to make ready, for it would begin its plans with the digging of the building's foundations.

"This anticipation of the public's needs involves a forecast in the fields of sociology and economics, geography and geology, commerce and industry, all of which are explored for factors that may affect the growth of the community of the district under consideration.

"Where the coming generation will live and work is the concern of these engineers. Homes, shops, banks, factories, office buildings, transportation lines yet to be built, are in the forecast. Indications of growth and development of every department of civic expansion are traced and studied.

Economy and Efficiency

"Communities and other service areas as they will exist are what this forecast seeks to determine, and upon this picture is imposed the most economical and efficient telephone system that will continue to meet the ever-growing needs of the people."

From their graphs, charts and other deductions the forecast engineers anticipate that the population of the United States will be between 150,000,000 and 155,000,000 in 1950. They base this on studies of the various areas and comparisons with the past and present trends in population increases. They have figured that certain industrial lines should increase faster than others and that there will be certain definite avenues of employment.

The telephone company operates on a working budget covering five years, but it has a horizonal budget covering a quarter of a century. These budgets are moved up each year. Thus the engineers are able to keep 25 years ahead of the times, as far as their needs are concerned, and their needs are so widespread and inclusive that they take in practically the needs of the Nation.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder tonight and Thursday; fresh westerly winds.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight and Thursday; strong west winds.

Northern New England: Snow or rain tonight and probably Thursday morning; colder Thursday and in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; strong southwest shifting to west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	40	Memphis	34
Atlantic City	40	Montreal	34
Boston	48	Nantucket	42
Buffalo	32	New Orleans	50
Calgary	22	New York	38
Charleston	46	Philadelphia	40
Chicago	34	Pittsburgh	34
Denver	32	Portland, Me.	42
Des Moines	20	Portland, Ore.	32
Eastport	36	San Francisco	50
Galveston	52	St. Louis	32
Hatteras	50	St. Paul	12
Helena	8	Seattle	36
Jacksonville	52	Tampa	64
Kansas City	32	Washington	40
Los Angeles	50		

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:37 p. m.; Thursday, 6:56 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:46 p. m.

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And will harmonize with any color decorations.
Moore Push-Pins
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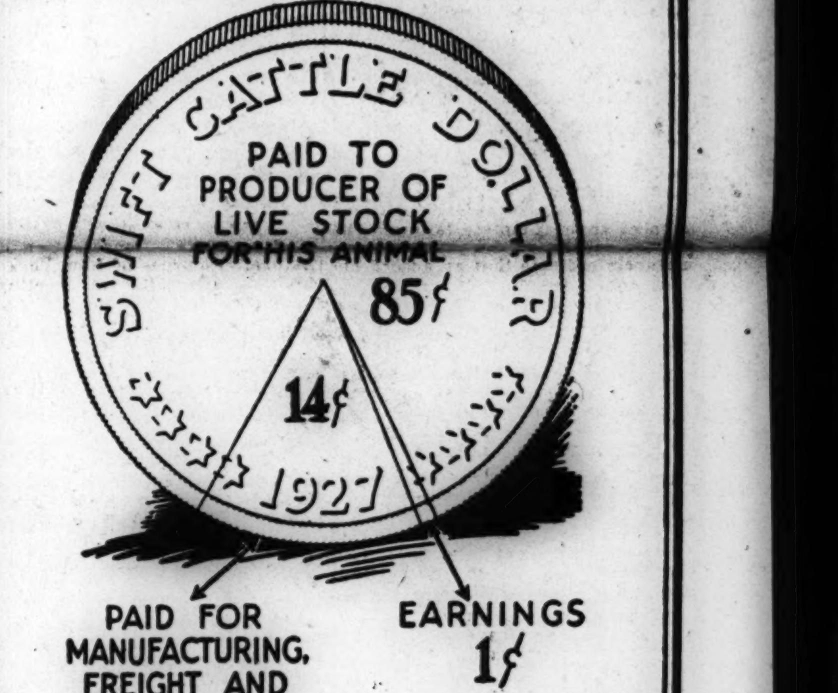

Swift & Company's Cattle Dollar

A thousand pound beef steer will yield on an average of 550 pounds of beef and 150 pounds of hide and other finished by-products.

Swift & Company, at its various packing plants, buys thousands of cattle each week, transforms them into beef and by-products, sells the beef to retail dealers and the by-products to various kinds of manufacturers to be worked up into forms which the consumer desires.

From every dollar which Swift & Company received in 1927 from sales of beef and by-products an average of 85 cents was paid to the producer of live stock for his animal; 14 cents was required to pay manufacturing, freight and selling costs, and one cent remained as earnings. Out of his 85 cents the farmer has to pay the cost of the animal and the expense of feeding and marketing before he makes any profit.

The story of beef is an interesting one. Something of this, as well as many other details of the packing industry, are told in the new Swift & Company Year Book for 1928.

A copy is yours free, for the asking. Just fill out the coupon below and mail.

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Please send a copy of the 1928 Year Book to:

DN

INDIANS BECOME FAVORABLE TO SIMON INQUIRY

Central Legislative Members Anxious to Co-operate —Opposition Continues

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The movement is not gaining ground in the Central Legislature for the boycott of the Indian Statutory Commission which is to consider the reform of the Indian constitution. The parliamentary party consisting of the Elected Members of the Council of State—the upper house of the Central Legislature—which had offered its conditional support to the commission is now displaying a keen desire to cooperate with the inquiry, after the doubtful points had been cleared up by the chairman, Sir John Simon.

Being satisfied that the scheme of co-operation offered by the commissioners is one which Indians of position and standing could enter with honor, they are showing increasing anxiety to go ahead with the work of seting up a Central Legislative committee to sit with the commission in order that the former may have ample time to prepare itself for the task next fall.

On the other hand, a resolution will shortly be moved in the Assembly, the lower house, to boycott the commission. Congress and independent parties support the resolution, holding that the commission's scheme for a joint committee is wholly unacceptable. The Official Members are confident of defeating the resolution, though by a narrow majority.

It is understood that the commissioners are refraining from examining any official material prepared for them by the Government of India in connection with the inquiry until the Legislature has had time to decide whether or not it will elect a committee to examine it with them.

In the meanwhile the All-Party conference has met in Delhi to consider the question of drafting a model constitution for India. After prolonged discussion all agreed that the proposed constitution should provide for full responsible government. A committee was accordingly appointed to draft a document.

TANGIER ACCORD EXPECTED SOON

Contradictory Reports Issued in Paris and Madrid

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Contradictory reports have lately been launched both in Paris and Madrid respecting the Franco-Spanish negotiations on the Tangier régime.

For diplomatic reasons, Spain announces their complete failure. The French papers, on the contrary, prematurely indicate that an accord has been concluded.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the negotiations are proceeding favorably, and an agreement is expected within a few days. Satisfaction will be given to Spain regarding the organization of police. The 1923 convention placed the police under Belgian authority, but in fact the French and Spanish shared the command in the town and the zone. What is now proposed is to give Spain command, but to allow France and other countries to maintain inspectors.

These matters appear trivial enough, but they have aroused ambitions and provoked debates for many years.

After the Franco-Spanish settlement, Italy will appear on the scene, and Franco-Italian negotiations on Tangier are practically promised.

UNITED STATES ENVOY TO HAVE OTTAWA HOME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA — The United States Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Canada is to have a permanent and official home of his own in the not distant future and thus be on a residential par with Vincent Massey, the Canadian representative at Washington.

William Phillips, assisted by officials of the city and the Federal District Commission, has decided, it is understood, on the purchase of a beautiful site at Rockliffe, close to Rideau Hall, the home of the Governor-General and overlooking the broad reaches of the Ottawa River and the foothills of the Gatineau. The building is expected to cost about $500,000 and to be one of the most imposing residences in the capital.

BILL TO RAISE FRENCH TARIFFS

Duties on Foodstuffs to Be Increased, but to Be Lowered on Tractors

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The new French tariff bill, which will soon come before the Chamber, raises substantially the duties on foodstuffs and agricultural products, and therefore affects the United States. But the bill does not discriminate against the United States, and it equally hits German, British and Scandinavian interests, especially as regards imports of steel and iron.

Moreover, several articles actually benefit by the changes. Sugars, jams and jellies are reduced. The most important reduction is on tractors, which the United States sends into France. Sowing seed will become dutiless. Therefore, before there is any outcry against the bill, it would be well to examine its provisions in detail.

The United States is treated precisely like other countries, and in practice will probably not be handicapped in any department with the possible exception of the packing and canning trade. French agriculture benefits, but not beyond pre-war levels. The increases are proportionate to the currency depreciation.

It is not anticipated that representations will be made by Washington, since a limited section of American trade is affected partly adversely, partly favorably, in common with the trade of every other country.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted another bill modifying the duties on oil products, with the object of encouraging the sinking of oil wells in French territory and the development at home of the oil refining industry.

The difference between French refined oil and imported oil, however, is not large enough to warrant the immediate establishment of American refining plants in France. In the future, nevertheless, it is hoped that Mosul will yield large quantities of crude oil.

NEW YORK SEEKING TO SAVE RESOURCES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Conservation of the natural resources of New York State will be advocated at meetings in many communities in April by organizations affiliated with the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs. Speeches by Horace Albright, superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, and Tom Wallace, editor of the Louisville Times, will be features of an all-day conference here April 3. Mrs. William Henry Purdy, state president, will be present. Mrs. Charles Cyrus Marshall, state chairman of conservation, will preside.

At the conference there will be read the seven poems which Prof J. G. Carter Troop, Mrs. Thompson-Seton, and Dean Moon of the State College of Agriculture will choose from among several hundred submitted for the prizes offered by the National Life Conservation Society, of which Mrs. Marshall is chairman.

His Latest

STUDENTS STRIKE IN HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, Hun. (AP) — Demonstrations and lively encounters took place at Budapest University, where the Christian students proclaimed a strike as a protest against the Government's intention to increase the quota of Jews permitted to enroll in the university. The students at Szegedin University likewise declared a strike.

LORD OXFORD HAS PASSED ON

Better Known as H. H. Asquith, He Served Britain as Premier 1908-1916

SUTTON COURTENAY, Eng. (AP) —The Earl of Oxford and Asquith, who as Herbert H. Asquith served Great Britain as Premier from 1908 to 1916, has passed on.

The career of Herbert Henry Asquith was one of the most distinguished among contemporary statesmen in England. He started with no advantage of fortune. The son of a middle-class, nonconformist Yorkshire family, he went to London to school. At school he won prize after prize. Then two scholarships to Balliol College came his way. At Oxford he developed as an orator, and like Lords Curzon, Grey and Milner, belonged to the famous Oxford intellectual clique influenced by Jowett.

In 1876 Asquith was admitted to the bar. He entered Parliament in 1886, giving up a highly successful legal practice and three-quarters of his income.

Conducts Great Reforms

Shortly after his election one of his motions brought about the downfall of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet and Gladstone ascended to power. Six years later Gladstone gave him the Home Office portfolio. He conducted great reforms in the Home Office, and then was put on the opposition benches for 10 years by the victory of the Unionist Party and Lord Salisbury, who was succeeded by his nephew, Arthur Balfour.

Liberals returned to power in 1905, and Asquith was made Chancellor of the Exchequer under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He introduced three budgets and showed such talents in keeping the Nation's checkbook that when the Prime Minister passed on in 1908 there was no reason for the Liberal Party to seek a leader. Asquith was the logical man.

Once in power Asquith began a policy of radical parliamentary, social and constitutional reform that continued throughout his career, and by no means the least radical of his acts was that of 1924 when his attitude made possible Labor rule in England.

Liberals Support Labor

When Bonar Law passed on, Stanley Baldwin had inherited a large majority in the House of Commons. But Baldwin wanted a mandate of his own, so he went to the voters on the issue of imperial tariffs. Lloyd George returned from his triumphant American tour to plunge into the campaign under Asquith's banner, for when free trade was at stake the schism in the Liberal Party disappeared overnight. Baldwin was defeated. The Conservatives retained only 259 of Bonar Law's 347 seats. Labor held 191, the United Liberals 159, while six independents were returned.

With characteristic composure Asquith met the new crisis, and on Jan. 7, 1924, he announced that the Liberals would support the Labor vote of no confidence in the Baldwin government. Baldwin resigned. Labor was inducted to power and the two-century precedent of England's two-party system was destroyed.

During his term of office as Prime Minister, Asquith had the thorny question of Irish Home Rule to deal with, and in 1914 when the Great War came he handled the crisis with great skill until disjointed times demanded a more emotional leader. In foreign affairs Mr. Asquith had wanted the closest relations with foreign powers. He was without prejudice or ill-feeling abroad, as at home.

As for his American attitude, even before Anglo-American accord became the subject of such widespread enthusiasm, Mr. Asquith stood much more strongly than many English statesmen for the friendliest of relations with the United States.

RAILROADS TO REPORT 1927 PROFITS TO I. C. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Every railroad in the United States which operated at a profit in 1927 has been notified by the Interstate Commerce Commission to report such earnings and to pay over to the Government, in accordance with the law, one-half of the profits in excess of 6 per cent of their valuations.

The notice provided the form upon which railroads should make the statement and laid down regulations for the computation of values. A similar order has been issued in previous years but few railroads have paid any money to the Government under its provisions, preferring to wait for the termination of litigation over the method of valuation.

WORLD UNITY INSTITUTE

ELIOT, Me.—The second annual Institute of World Unity at Green Acre will be held from July 30 to Aug. 24, according to announcement made here.

"Understand America" Goal for Unique Travel Group

Intersectional Movement Launched by John G. Neihardt to Include Transcontinental Study Journey for Students This Coming Summer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A movement quite novel in character and of distinct promise, designed to promote intersectional understanding throughout the United States, has been launched by John G. Neihardt, poet and literary critic, with the co-operation of men and women prominent in education and public affairs in various parts of the country. It is called the All-America Movement, and its slogan is "Understand America."

Understanding Sought

According to Mr. Neihardt at least six distinct culture areas, "each more or less conscious and isolated" and perilously provincial, have developed in America. This sectionalism is reflected, he points out, in much recent literature, and the result is widespread misunderstanding of the true character of our widely varying regions.

"Judging by the summer traffic on our highways," says Mr. Neihardt, "it seems that the greater portion of our population is bent upon 'seeing America first.' But seeing America first is not the same thing as understanding it at last.

"What we need is the integrating sympathy that can grow only out of some intelligent and concerted effort to appreciate the various human values that each section of the country is best able to contribute."

To that end the All-America Movement is working on a number of comprehensive plans aimed to create this understanding particularly among the youth of the land, he said. Among these plans the first to be definitely and practically outlined is the operation of a transcontinental Travel Camp which will tour the country during the coming summer.

Starting from Chicago on June 28 a special train will go to the Northwest, down the Pacific coast to Los Angeles, then cross the country to Washington, proceed northward to Boston and back to Chicago via eastern Canada, requiring 42 days for the tour.

Chiefly for Students

Membership in the camp will be open to young men who are in college or graduates of secondary schools.

Along the route the management is arranging for expert guidance by local organizations, so that in the limited time all members of the camp may visit the essential and most significant places. Throughout the tour the history of each section and its contribution to American life will be constantly emphasized. It is believed this program will give American youth a genuinely all-American education such as has never before been devised.

In support of this plan, as announced by Mr. Neihardt, director of the movement, prominent university presidents and other educators have been enthusiastic. On the board of advisers are Dr. David Starr Jordan, Prof. Richard Burton, Carl Sandburg, Katherine Lee Bates and Lorado Taft. Percy Werner, former instructor at the University of Missouri, is secretary.

TRAINED HEALTH AGENT MEASURE FINDS FAVOR

Legislation to provide for the examining and licensing of local public health officers and agents was advocated by several speakers and met with no opposition at the committee hearing on the bill in the Massachusetts Legislature.

The bill would permit communities or groups of communities with 10,000 or more inhabitants to obtain officers of known training in both sanitation and hygiene. C. E. Turner, one of the authors of the bill, explained. Clarence L. Scammon, deputy commissioner of the State Department of Health, indorsed the measure, as did Mrs. Leslie B. Carter, chairman of the Needham Board of Health, and Dr. T. F. Kenney, director of public health for Worcester.

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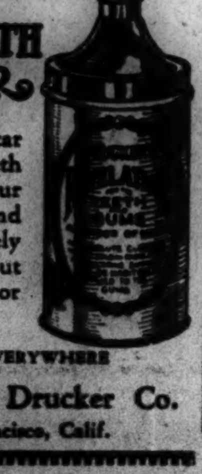
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LABOR TO ENTER 1928 CAMPAIGN, GREEN ADMITS

Unions Aid Friends at the Polls Regardless of Party, He Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The nonpartisan policy of the American Federation of Labor does not prevent it from taking an active interest in political affairs, William Green, president of the Federation, said, speaking over the radio, under the auspices of the National League of Women Voters.

By this policy, he explained, the organization is able to use its strength in both parties and for candidates on different tickets. The course is determined in the annual conventions of the federation, the underlying policy being to support friends and oppose enemies of the federation, he said.

Has Aided Labor's Freinds

"Whenever Labor has concentrated its force by uniting with other sympathetic and progressive groups, it has succeeded in defeating unworthy candidates and electing those who championed the cause of humanity," Mr. Green asserted.

"There are some members of organized labor who honestly believe that labor should follow the example set by the workers in Great Britain by organizing an independent Labor Party," he said. "They favor independent political action. While a small minority entertains such views, the overwhelming sentiment of working men and women is against such a course of political action in the United States.

Unfavorable Conditions

"Our geographical limitations, spirit, racial composition and political philosophy differ from those of other nations. For these and other reasons, conditions are not favorable for independent political action by labor in the United States. The indications are that Labor will continue to follow a nonpartisan political policy.

"Plans for the 1928 campaign are being formulated. Labor will enter into the campaign in a vigorous and aggressive way. Platforms and candidates will be analyzed and studied. The public records of candidates will be closely scrutinized and working men and women will be informed regarding these records so that they may be guided by them in casting their votes on election day.

Labor Relief Sought

"There are a number of legislative matters in which Labor is interested at this time. We are especially interested in the enactment of legislation which will afford labor relief from the abuse of the writ of injunction.

"Labor believes in law and order and does not advocate or counsel destructive policies or illegal action. It asks no special favors nor does it seek immunity from the law. We ask to be governed by law, not by court order and court injunctions. We ask that Labor be freed from the economic bondage to which it is being subjected through the use of injunctions in labor controversies.

"We demand that Labor be permitted to exercise its right to organize, to peacefully solicit other working men and women to join labor organizations, to strike—if such action is necessary in order to prevent the imposition of injustice and wrong—to withhold patronage, and to give it, at will, and to avail itself of those guarantees of freedom, liberty and justice provided for in the Constitution of the United States."

AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL ASKS CLOSER RELATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Sir Hugh Denison, recently commissioner for Australia in the United States, pleading before the English-speaking Union for a better understanding between the United States and Great Britain, cautioned his hearers not to take Mr. Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, seriously.

The former commissioner also made reference to Rear Admiral Plunkett's recent speech on the possibility of war between Great Britain and the United States, and urged the people of both countries to weigh such matters in the proper balance. Sir Hugh, who is on his way home after 15 months in the United States, was the union's luncheon guest. He urged steps to bring about closer relations through visits of statesmen.

NEW BUILDING SET AT $10,000,000,000

Residential Properties Constitute 51 Per Cent of Total

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—New construction in the United States this year, including expenditures for repairs and maintenance of existing structures, will total about $10,000,000,000, according to estimates prepared by the Copper & Brass Research Corporation and just made public. Expenditures on the same basis during 1927 totaled $9,775,000,000, the report says.

The report places a total value of $186,270,000,000 on existing buildings of all kinds in this country and asserts that "so long as the financial condition of the country remains favorable" a sum approximating $10,000,000,000 must be spent yearly to provide for increasing population needs.

Of the various classes of buildings, the report shows that residential properties constitute 51.1 per cent; commercial 16.2 per cent; schools 6.9 per cent; industrial 6.8 per cent; recreational 5.4 per cent; hotels 5.1 per cent; public buildings 2.9 per cent, and those used for religious purposes 2.7 per cent.

BRITISH EDITOR PLANS UNITED STATES STUDY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—John B. Atkins, political editor of the London Spectator, has arrived on the Mauretania of the Cunard Line to study conditions in the United States in preparation for articles regarding this country to be published in the British press. The two measures in which the English public is most interested, he said, are armament limitation, and prohibition.

"The people of England are more intensely interested in means for doing away with war than any other people on earth," he said. "They never intend to see another war, and most particularly, a war with the United States is a condition not to be thought of."

CONNECTICUT HAS AIR TALK WITH GREENLAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Radio telephone communication has just been successfully established between the United States and Greenland, according to Prof. William H. Hobbs of the University of Michigan. The message was held between the University of Michigan's meteorological expedition on Mt. Evans and the station of John L. Reinarts of Manchester, Conn.

Mr. Reinartz, a short-wave radio expert, designed the Greenland radio set. He and Professor Hobbs and George Pinney talked from Connecticut to Paul Oscanyan, radio operator at the Mount Evans station. Mr. Oscanyan replied in code that he had heard each speaker, although some of the words were indistinct.

HAVANA MEETING LIMITS RIGHTS OF ARMED SHIPS

Merchantmen Placed in Warship Class, Over the United States Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—The Sixth Pan-American Conference came face to face with a political question of major magnitude during the discussion of the draft convention on maritime neutrality—namely, whether it is advisable to bind the American republics by an agreement not applicable to European and other countries of the world.

Until this debate, the discussion of maritime law had proceeded in an academic way and without serious controversy, many of the delegates apparently having given only incidental consideration to conditions that may exist in the event of war. The subcommittee report lacked one of unanimity, Argentina having reserved the right to introduce the questions of armed merchantmen and contraband of war to the full committee.

One of the most important points of the convention, from a naval standpoint, was approved by the committee virtually without discussion, notwithstanding its highly controversial nature and international importance. This is the provision of Article 1 by which belligerent submarines are subjected to the same rules as other war vessels in detaining and searching vessels.

The article was debated only with reference to the nature of "prohibited transport."

Rules for Warships

Its terms as approved provide:

"Commerce in time of war will be governed by the following rules:

"(1) War vessels of the belligerents have the right to detain and visit, on the high seas or in territorial waters that may not be neutral, any merchant vessel, with the object of ascertaining its character and nationality, to determine whether it carries articles forbidden by international law, or to prove if it has realized any violation of blockade.

"If the merchant vessel does not heed a warning to stop the war vessel may pursue it and detain it by force. Outside this hypothesis, the vessel cannot be attacked except when, after being warned, it does not observe the instructions which have been given.

"The vessel will not be made innavigable before the crew and passengers have been moved to a place of safety.

"2. Belligerent submarines are subjected to the foregoing rules. If the submarine cannot capture the vessel in conformity with these vessels, it has no right to pursue the attack nor to destroy the vessel."

In effect, the submarine would be obliged to detain and board the merchantman without any assurance of safety from the guns on the merchantman. Due partly to this fact, the Argentine delegation proposed that armed merchantmen be included in the category of war vessels with respect to certain features of the neutrality code, the Argentineans pointing out that under modern warfare the questions of submarine and armed merchantmen are inseparable.

Amendment Approved

The Committee on Public International Law approved an amendment proposed by Señor Podesta of Argentina, by which armed merchantmen as well as war vessels will be subject to the rules of neutrality concerning time for remaining in port, coaling and provisioning.

The vote was 11 to 4, the negative votes being United States, Cuba, Uruguay, and Panama. The ayes were: Mexico, Salvador, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Chile, Brazil, Argentine, and Paraguay.

Orestes Ferrara of Cuba denounced the action of the committee, which he said will permit European merchant vessels to be armed while those of the American countries cannot have this protection.

"By this convention we will limit the defense of the Americas," Señor Ferrara charged.

DRY FORCES WIN $12,790,000 FUND

Large Majorities in House Defeat Wets' Attempts to Cut Expenditures

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has survived its annual contest over prohibition enforcement funds and has approved, unchanged, its Appropriation Committee's designation in the treasury bill of $12,790,000 for enforcement activities during the next fiscal year.

That section of the measure, always the inspiration for an airing of views on prohibition, was approved after large majorities had staved off numerous attempts to revise it and restrict expenditures of the funds. One item that remained intact in the treasury bill, which includes the prohibition appropriation, was $28,640,000 for the coast guard, part of which is spent in the guard's campaign against rumrunners.

An hour's debate was produced by a proposed amendment by J. Charles Linthicum (D.), Maryland, chairman of the House Unofficial Committee on Modification of the Volstead Act. It would have prevented use of prohibition bureau funds in supervising withdrawal of industrial alcohol from warehouses, but was defeated 169 to 39.

GEORGE HARVEY RETURNS

NEW YORK (AP)—Col. George Harvey, former United States Ambassador to England, returning from Europe said he believed the President could easily be re-elected if he would run, but that Mr. Coolidge was expressing a determination rather than a preference.

Facts of Geography Lie Back of Argentina's Tariff Stand

United States Embargoes Also Involved—Story of Red and Orange Alfalfa Seed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—Much more than a traditional devotion to the ideal of economic co-operation among the Americas lies behind the insistence of Argentina that definite declarations against "unjust trade barriers" be embodied in the preamble of the Pan-American Union's new constitution. Certain very pertinent facts of geography and a most illuminating short history of international trade are also involved.

Honorio Pueyrredon, Ambassador at Washington and head of Argentina's delegation to the Pan-American Conference, explained early in the sessions that his country's position is based in part upon the original conception of Pan-Americanism said to have been propounded by James G. Blaine, United States Secretary of State, at the time of the first Pan-American Conference at Washington in 1889.

Manifestly, however, the Argentinean stand is also founded upon economic considerations of particular importance to that country. Argentina alone of the southern republics has great agricultural and stock raising areas similar to those of the United States and has been affected adversely by American tariff schedules, particularly those on beef.

During the last year Argentinean public opinion toward the United States is reported to have been much affected by a series of economic acts regarded as prejudicial by Argentina and considered by large elements of the Argentinean press and public as unfair.

These may be summarized as follows:

1. Investigation by the United States Tariff Commission of Argentinean flaxseed and corn, regarded by the Argentinean public as intended to set up higher tariffs under elastic provisions of the United States tariff law.

2. The embargo by the United States Department of Agriculture on Argentinean beef subsequently somewhat modified by a licensing system.

3. The United States Department of Agriculture projected the red coloration of alfalfa seed from Argentina on the grounds that it was not adapted to grow in the United States. Argentines insisted that the seed would grow in the south where climate is similar to Argentina, and after a long diplomatic contest were able to secure an orange instead of red coloration for the seed. From the viewpoint of the Argentinean public the action of the department was arbitrary and designed for commercial reasons.

4. Argentina's efforts to develop a fruit export trade to the United States were discouraged by restrictions imposed by the United States Department of Agriculture because of the alleged presence of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Argentina, causing much feeling in Argentina where officials were willing to undertake rigid inspection of all shipments. The department modified its restrictions against Argentine fruit to a considerable extent after long negotiations.

FIFTH AVENUE AWARDS BEST BUILDING HONORS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Awards for the best new and best altered buildings constructed in the Fifth Avenue area during 1927 have just been announced by the Fifth Avenue Association. The gold medal for new buildings was awarded to the National American Building, at 340 Madison Avenue, designed by Joseph H. Freedlander. The second prize went to the Bethlehem Engineering Corporation for the National Broadcasting Building at 711 Fifth Avenue.

The first award for altered buildings was given to Ginsburg & Levy, Inc., of 815 Madison Avenue. Their building was redesigned by Walter B. Chambers. The second prize was awarded to Todhunter, Inc., of 119 East Fifty-seventh Street for alterations designed by Arthur Todhunter and Lewis C. Patton. The awards apply only to commercial structures.

ONTARIO LIQUOR ACT

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Defending his Government's administration of the Liquor Control Act, the provincial Premier, G. H. Ferguson, told the Ontario Legislature that "the liquor law has proven a godsend to the province as far as it has gone." He said it still was in the experimental stage and had not yet had a reasonable trial, no major amendments could be expected, the Premier declared, until the present law had been fully tested.

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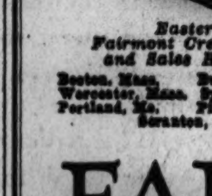
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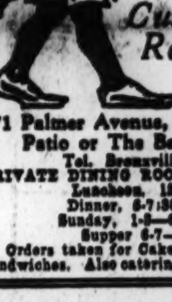
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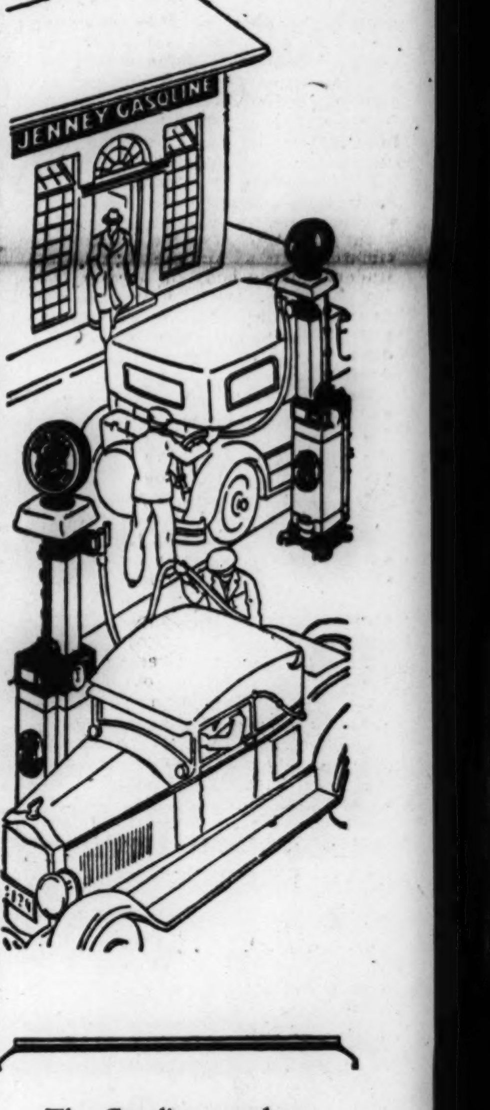

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VIRGINIA MAKES CHARGE OF I. C. C. DISCRIMINATION

Legislators Say Rail-Rate Adjustments Are Handicapping State's Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Legislature of Virginia has passed a resolution charging discrimination against the commerce of that State and asking that its senators and representatives in Congress seek a modification of the federal laws to prevent a repetition of such discriminatory action.

The resolution was introduced in the United States Senate by Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, who was supported by Claude A. Swanson (D.), his colleague, in the assertion that action taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission is excluding commerce in some states to give monopolies or undue advantage in others.

The commission was also charged by Alben W. Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky, and others with favoring certain points at the expense of others in its long and short haul decisions.

Mr. Glass said that the commission has gone far beyond its authority with respect to adjusting railroad rates without regard to their compensatory nature, saying that it had "undertaken to control the operating processes of an industry." He did not think there was any need for a statutory change but merely that the commission's construction of the statutes should be corrected.

The Virginia resolutions charged the commission with so construing the Transportation Act and the Interstate Commerce Act as to control interstate commerce to the extent of excluding the commerce of certain states from competitive markets outside their borders and giving a monopoly of trade in those markets to competitors in other states.

ANGELL TRIES CONTACT TESTS

Yale President Seeking to Meet Students on More Intimate Terms

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—In a communication to the Yale Daily News, President James Rowland Angell of Yale University takes up the question "of increasing the intimacy of contact between the undergraduates and the president" which has been raised several times by the News, and answers it by explaining he has already tried several unsuccessful experiments and is still "giving consideration to other possible methods of accomplishing the desired results."

In his letter President Angell intimates he is as anxious to meet the undergraduate body on a freer footing as is the News to have him come in closer contact with the students and that he would welcome more frequent visits from the individual students either at his office or home.

On the proposal that the president should teach, he says: "Although I find greater pleasure in teaching than in anything else I have ever done, since becoming president of Yale there has never been a period when I could command the time again to undertake the teaching of a class, and I should be entirely unwilling to attempt it unless I could discharge the obligations to my own satisfaction at least. I still hope this time may come."

Among the unsuccessful plans President Angell tried out, he says, was a senior reception which was abandoned because the only seniors who came were the eight or ten delegated as ushers. Teas for freshmen were also tried out but failed to draw an attendance.

YALE HONORS GROUP TO BE CLUB'S GUESTS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Fifty undergraduates of Yale University, all of them leaders either in scholarship, extracurricular activities, or athletics, will be guests of the New York Yale Club on March 9, in pursuance of a custom inaugurated at a similar dinner last year.

The gathering will be divided into groups of eight or ten allowing for a more informal discussion of current campus questions than would be possible under more formal conditions.

STETSON SAYS PRESS IS NOT FAIR TO POLAND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—John B. Stetson Jr., United States Minister to Poland, has just arrived here on board the steamship Mauretania, of the Cunard Line, on his annual vacation and declared that what northern Europe needs most is truthful representation in the public press.

"Poland wants only peace and a chance to develop," he said. "The entire country has made tremendous economic advances during the past year and wants to continue this. But in the midst of this era of peace and industry, the world began exaggerating regarding Vilna and threatened trouble with Lithuania. The exaggerated reports from outside first caused Poland to smile then to wonder why outside newspapers did not send over reporters who would get the story straight. Despite all reports of friction Poland is getting along agreeably with her neighboring countries."

The SPONGE FISHERIES of TARPON SPRINGS

QUITE a singular distinction rests in the fact that one state in the United States has an industry uncommon to any of the others. Florida is the State and sponge fishing the industry. The only state in the Union possessing a sponge fishery, and there it is confined to the southwestern part of the coast along the reefs and to the extensive rocky shoals that lie between St. Mark's and the Anclote Keys. Now the Anclote Keys are situated at the mouth of a river by the same name and the first boatload of Florida deep-sea sponges were harvested from these keys.

From Woodcut by R. W. Bugbee

The Boats Are Bright Multicolored Affairs of the Triangular Lateen Type Used in the Mediterranean, Largely Manned by Dusky-Skinned Greeks.

The story is as romantic as the industry, and takes one back to the Grecian Archipelago, Crete, Cypress, the coasts of Asia Minor and Syria, where the industry had its inception.

Upon the discovery of sponges in Floridian waters the industry assumed a new complexion and today America leads in the production, as well as in the quality of sponges produced.

Situated on a gentle slope which bounds the south and east banks of the Anclote, is the gulf town of Tarpon Springs. Picture here, if you will, the center of a great industry, marked with much romance and still greater commerce. Not a great port because of size, but for its proximity to the sponge beds and its natural haven for small boats.

Leading from the town proper, there is a crooked road terminating at the wharf, upon which may be seen kegs for fresh water, barrels of gasoline, bags of coke, all sorts of nets, poles and countless other supplies for the expeditions. The dock is the center of interest and around it is clustered the sponge market, restaurants, boat yards and curio shops where sponges and deep-sea curiosities may be purchased on a small scale.

The Equipment

From this dock the departing fisherman leave in several types of vessels. Gasoline launches are used to house the men, the diving boats contain pumps, engines and the suits of fearless divers, while the supply boats venture out heavily laden with water, gasoline and food. The crew runs from 6 to 12 men, and is generally made up of two divers, the boat owner, an engineer, the cook and the common laborer.

The life of a sponge seaman is not an enviable one. To live on a 30-foot launch, roam from 20 to 100 miles off shore, take sporting chances with ocean squalls, and work from sunup to sundown, are but few of the arduous tasks of the trade.

The diver's part—although the most highly paid—is not a coveted one, for he must comb the rocky ocean bed from 10 to 20 fathoms deep and submit to the tremendous pressures of the sea. A diver signals to the men above with an air vent in the helmet producing a series of air bubbles on the surface of the water. As the diver descends he signals the line tender to increase the supply of air to meet the varying pressures of the deep. While moving about he is in direct communication with his comrades above. He locomotes by means of lunges and dives for the inflated uniform is to buoyant to permit walking. A diver with whom I conversed at length exhibited a small octopus or devil fish which he had encased in a glass receptacle. He spoke of the timidity of these creatures and told how difficult it was to approach one unless by surprise.

The risks accompanying this industry are so numerous, I have been told that the Greek Church of the Old World will not sanction deep-sea fishing. Here in Tarpon Springs, it is otherwise. Not until a short service has been conducted aboard one of the vessels, with all the crew present, do any of the boats leave on their hazardous mission.

Snatches of Greek Songs

These sturdy, dark-skinned Greeks meet their tasks with smiles that reveal sparkling white teeth. Picturesque toilers of the sea, they go about either in their tight-fitting jerseys or loose black blouses but always with their trousers turned up at the knees and barefooted. Although the day is a long one, each man is willing to work from dawn to dusk, for the harder he works the more he makes. When the day is done, divers rest on rocking boats singing Greek love songs and songs of the sea.

Much may be said of the boats for they are bright multicolored affairs of the triangular lateen type used in the Mediterranean. When standing on the dock one must be impressed with Old World color for at every hand are these skiffs and dusky skinned Greeks. Under glaring canvas sails, now spread to break the scorching rays of a torrid sun, men are busily engaged preparing for the next trip to the sponge beds. Here a Greek hard at work on a diver's helmet with torch and solder, there another repairing pumps and everywhere diligent natives whose actions bespeak a great industry. They build their own boats and the industry supports two fair-sized shipyards where new hulls are always in the making and old ones drydocked for surface repairs. A Greek boat builder is a craftsman with an adz. With this tool he can do most anything. The graceful swing to the rudder arm is evidence of his skill. Very seldom do these boats exceed 40 feet in length but they are exceptionally wide, draw very little water and the contour of the deck is similar to a broad, inverted arc.

The Sponge Market

The Sponge Market, directly opposite the wharf, is an all important factor in the disposal of sponges brought in from the sea bottoms. Here in this prison-like structure, with a high brick wall—iron barred gateways and a central patio around which are barred cells on three sides, the sponges are sold to brokers. Sponges are sold in bulk lots, generally piled on the ground and soaked, for in this moist condition the quality of the sponge is best ascertained. All the sponges harvested in the region of Anclote Keys are sold through this exchange, it being a coöperative organisation formed several years ago. One half of 1 per cent of the individual sales is reserved by the exchange for operating expenses. When the Sponge Market is open, different grades of sponges are heaped in the courtyard and buyers go from pile to pile jotting down bids on each lot and the secretary of the exchange makes the award to the highest bidder. A curious crowd of spectators usually accompany the merchants. During some days as much as $40,000 or $50,000 worth of sponges are disposed of. The extent of the sales of this one port can best be realised when we know that yearly sales aggregate $1,000,000.

From Woodcut by R. W. Bugbee

Clusters of Small Restaurants and Shops Containing Deep Sea Curiosities.

With such tremendous sales one cannot help but wonder how long the supply will last. The initiated tell us that the beds are rehabilitated every year by the divers who tread them moving about in the deep. The animal matter from the spongy texture oozes out when stepped upon and this tends to fertilize the sponge fields for further reproduction. With the expeditions going north one year and south the next, the fishing grounds, with the 10 fathom ring, have a splendid opportunity to rehabilitate.

Although the fishing is most actively prosecuted during the summer months it is more or less an all-year industry with the vessels beginning their trips in January and working the several beds successively from north-southward.

Weather conditions greatly affect the result of the fishery and a storm-tossed gulf makes fishing too perilous for tiny vessels such as those used in the trade. As a consequence some years are nearly complete failures while others are very profitable.

There are many different grades of sponges but those taken from the Florida waters are of the lambswool—yellow—wire and grass variety. Lambswool sponges are by far the most valuable being very tough and extremely durable. Holes in these sponges are of a fair size but the best test is to try to tear one by pulling it with both hands. It is an exceedingly difficult task to rip this variety.

The yellow sponge is subjected to a bleaching process to improve the color, but this process ordinarily weakens the fiber. This sponge is perhaps the greatest commercial product, being inexpensive—soft and of fine texture.

Sponges taken from the water are coated with a thick, jellylike, film. This film is scraped off from the spongelike texture after barefooted Greeks walk upon them to squeeze out the animal matter. They are then put in the sun to dry. Again they are cleaned, clipped and shells removed before they are fit for use.

From Woodcut by R. W. Bugbee

The Sponge Diver Searching the Ocean Floor.

166,471 BANDS OF MERCY

Field workers and volunteers of the American Humane Education Society report the organization of 387 new Bands of Mercy in January. The total number is now 166,471. Membership in the Jack London Club was increased by more than 3400 names during the month.

VERMONT BUYS MAPLE SUGAR

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—Importation of maple sugar through the Vermont customs district is growing, it was revealed here when the January customs report showing that 714,357 pounds for American markets paid in this period $28,574.52 in duties.

SOUTH AFRICA SHOWS RAPID SCHOOL GAINS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Education is spreading faster in South Africa since the Union Government began taking over the school systems than it has at any other time in history, according to John A. Gregg, bishop of the territory comprising all of South Africa, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop Gregg has just arrived here on the Suffren, of the French Line, to attend the bishops' conference this month in Birmingham, Ala., and the general conference to be held in Chicago in May. He was formerly president of Wilberforce University, Ohio, the oldest Negro educational institution in the United States.

Another Letter From Geneva

Uncle Tells John of Substitute Proposal for That of a French Pact

Geneva, Swits.

DEAR JOHN—

What is thought at Geneva of Kellogg's note to Briand concerning the French proposal for the outlawing of war between France and the United States will be of interest to you. Frankly, what may be called League opinion in Geneva did not take very kindly to the idea of a separate pact of perpetual friendship between France and the United States. If America is to maintain its reputation for strict impartiality in regard to the League, it must not appear to have special relations with any of its members. This is why opinion at Geneva was pleased at Kellogg's suggestion that instead of a treaty between France and America for renouncing and condemning war as an instrument of national policy, the two nations should try to obtain the adherence of all the principal powers of the world to a similar pact.

Now, I was in the Palace of Nations when Kellogg's note came through. There was no doubt that everyone was mightily pleased. For what the League wanted was a friendly gesture, not to one party alone, but to all the League, and it was as if America had come along and said, "You are right, my boys; here is my hand to it that I am with you in your great work." The enthusiasts went so far as to say that now at least America was preparing to take some responsibility for keeping the peace on this side of the water.

The real difficulty arose over the different meaning attached to the words, "the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy." When the League talks of forbidding war it means a war of aggression. That was made clear by the debate in the Assembly last September, when the Polish proposal for prohibiting all war was rejected, and converted into a resolution banning aggressive war.

It was naturally concluded at Geneva that Briand and Kellogg must have arrived at a definition of what was meant by renouncing war. The very phrase Kellogg used—"war as an instrument of national policy"—seemed to suggest that it was aggressive war that America had in mind. France too has contracted treaties of alliance with certain countries, which would oblige it to assist them against attack, and Great Britain and Italy, in addition to other obligations to the League, have undertaken to guarantee the western frontiers of Germany.

Therefore to rule out all war was a proposition that none of the great powers could accept, although they might be willing to renounce any idea of waging war of set purpose in their national interest.

Your affectionate Uncle.

J. F. S.

MORE WORK AT NAVY YARD

Both the U. S. S. Tulsa, a gunboat, and the U. S. S. Brazos, an oil tanker, will be sent to the Boston Navy Yard for overhauling ahead of schedule, it is announced at the yard. This move will furnish work for 150 men on each boat for about two months.

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RATES CONTROL BILL PROTESTED AS AGAINST LAW

Unconstitutional, Declare Utilities Companies at Hearing in Boston

Public utility regulation must be put on a new basis if it is not to prove ineffective and leave the public opposed to exorbitant rates for electricity and gas, Henry C. Atwill, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, declared to the Committee on Power and Light of the Massachusetts Legislature. He urged adoption of a bill which proposes to require utility companies to contract with the State to accept such regulation of rates as may be established by law so long as the market value of their stocks are not forced below par.

Mr. Atwill criticised as extortionate the claims of utility companies in the State to earnings based on the reproduction cost theory of valuation, charging that some seek to earn 40 or 50 cent on the par of their stock. Against anticipated arguments that the bill is unconstitutional because it would circumvent the reproduction cost theory, he said, "Constitutional law is in the last analysis determined by public sentiment. A true economic principle will never be overthrown by a decision of the Supreme Court."

In opposition, Sheldon E. Wardwell, counsel for the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Association, said, "This bill represents an attempt on the part of the Public Utilities Commission to forestall an adverse decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, by forcing lighting companies to surrender all Constitutional rights."

He was supported by Prof. Philip Cabot of the Harvard School of Business Administration, who said reproduction cost is in the long run a safer rate base for the consumer than is capital investment, the rate base insisted on by the commission.

UTILITIES FAVOR CONSOLIDATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

ods when they have thought that any practice might develop into an abuse.

In the field of public utilities, the small local company found it difficult to purchase supplies, difficult to obtain financing, expensive to engage engineering experience. In the union of several plants, however, many of these difficulties are admitted to have been overcome. Lessons were learned from the holding companies which had been started by the supply manufacturers, the construction engineers and others.

Holding companies were able to buy supplies in mass, material was made economical by instituting a system of exchange between the constituent plants. Skilled engineering experience could be engaged by the holding company and made available to all the plants owned. And thus in innumerable ways the centralization of management is explained as having effected numerous economies and to have made possible improvements in properties that might not have been undertaken under a different system.

Power Trust Is Charged in Control

Naturally this did mean, in numerous instances, the shifting from local control to a centralised control, a change in management from "Main Street" to "Wall Street," if you please. The charge has been made that this change to holding companies has centralized holdings and that the mergers have resulted in the establishing of a series of overly large corporations, if it has not actually resulted in a "power trust."

Mr. Walsh has asserted that the bulk of the utilities are in the hands of a few holding companies. Four such holding companies stand out above all the others in the magnitude of their properties. He has cited the Middle West Utilities Company (the Samuel Insull Company), the Associated Gas & Electric Company (the J. G. White Company), the Cities Service Company (the Henry L. Doherty enterprises), and the Standard Gas & Electric Company (the Byllesby Company).

In its analysis of the leading companies, or groups, the Federal Trade Commission cited the Electric Bond & Share Company, the American Gas & Electric Company, the American Power & Light Company, the Electric Power and Light Corporation, the Lehigh Power Securities Corporation, the National Power and Light Company, the Southeastern Power & Light Company, the United Gas & Electric Corporation, and the Northeastern Power Corporation, all of which have or had affiliations with the General Electric Company.

Other large groups were listed as the Stone & Webster group, the Byllesby group, the Hodenpyl-Hardy group, the Cities Service or Doherty group, the Barstow group, the White group, the North American Company, the Insull group, and others. These are representative of the developments which have come about.

Mr. Walsh also has said that electric power increased 300 per cent within a period of 12 years. The Bureau of the Census estimates that it increased 8 per cent during the calendar year of 1927. If these estimates are correct, it would appear that the period of greatest development has been since 1914. It was within this same period that the organization of the industy underwent its great change, and the holding companies came into prominence.

Large Capital Increases

Mr. Walsh estimates that within a period of one year the new securities of utility companies offered on the market represented an amount three times as large as the value of the extensions made that same year to utility plants. William L. Ransom, on behalf of the Joint Committee of National Utility Associations, placed in the record before the Senate Committee, figures of the United States Census for 1922 from which he indicated that the total assets applicable to electric business that year were valued at $5,609,183,000, as against total capital liabilities of $4,651,141,000. These figures represented 93.2 per cent of the total industry.

Later census figures were not available, but according to the National Electric Light Association, in 1926 the total assets applicable to electric business was valued at $9,271,421,000, as compared against total capital liabilities of $7,449,493,000, and these figures were said to represent 100 per cent of the industry.

In the so-called scramble for properties, it is possible some holding companies have paid excessive prices for some of the plants they have purchased. The claim of the utilities companies is that such instances have been isolated and are not representative of the business as a whole. It is true that the acquisitions have been the largest since 1914.

Great Change in Values

Since 1914, however, a great change has come over the economic world. Values have taken a marked advance. Many of the small utility plants were bankrupt or bordering on bankruptcy under a system of low rates and prewar values. Shrewd purchasers in numerous instances have been quick to recognize undervaluations, and the new owners and managers have not refrained entirely from capitalizing the change in index numbers. It has not been necessary in most instances to convert State authorities into believing that a replacement value is a fair appraisal, and any fair-minded business man, it is pointed out, will concede that these properties should not be valued upon the books at their pre-war prices.

Of course it is realized that these great changes in organization would not have been possible had not the holding company plan been adopted so generally to the field. But holding companies are admittedly not peculiar to the utility field. They can be found in many other fields of investment. If the holding company is fundamentally wrong then it is just as wrong, it is asserted, for the newspaper as it is for the utility; that opportunity of working injury to the public is just as great in the textile industry, as it is among electric power plants.

Proponents exclaim that at this very moment the Congress of the United States is endeavoring to work out a system of railway unification, and that a grouping of interstate carriers into a few large systems is being sought in the interest of economy to investors and of convenience to the public. Thus, they say, if mergers are good in the railroad industry why can they not be turned into a good agency in the utility field?

GEN. CHIANG PLANS DRIVE ON PEKING

Commands Nationalist Army of 300,000 Men

SHANGHAI (AP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who recently resumed command of the Nationalist armies, is now planning a new drive on Peking and the north with a combined Nationalist army of 300,000 men.

Kuomin, the Nationalist News Agency, announced that Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, once known as the "Christian general," and now commander of the National peasants' army, have been in conference at Kaiffeng, in the Province of Honan, laying plans for the drive.

Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of the Province of Shansi, who made an unsuccessful onslaught on Peking last year, are planning to participate in the drive and to place their forces under the centralized control of Chiang Kai-shek, who two years ago led the Nationalists northward from Canton and snatched the Yangtze Valley from the northerners.

FOOCHOW, China (AP)—A group of Chinese irresponsibles opposing missionary work in the province of Fukien is alleged to have set a third fire within four months, the blaze destroying a dormitory of the Foochow College of the American Board of Missions.

PETROLEUM BILL PASSED

PARIS (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies unanimously passed the new law placing an import duty of 12 francs a ton on crude petroleum. The bill, which originally proposed an import duty of 45 francs and an internal duty of 22 francs in addition, was amended to 12 francs import duty and 18 francs internal duty, thus making the total duty 30 francs instead of 67 francs as first proposed.

ENGINEERS SEE GREAT NETWORK OF POWER LOOM

Electric Men Expect Next Decade Will Note Wide Era of Expansion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The coming decade will witness great progress in the interconnection of large electric power systems, according to the predictions of leading engineering executives at the sixteenth winter convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers here.

Service by interconnected systems is now being considered in the less populous areas, it was said. While this will not mean transmission of electricity over longer distances than at present, it will give to the outlying districts the benefits of cheaper and more efficient service already enjoyed in the metropolitan sections through unified operation of electric generating and distributing organizations, according to the engineers.

The benefits of interconnected operation of electric plants lie chiefly in the economies of operation and the additional dependability which results from linking systems, it was indicated. The engineers declared that a 300 to 400-mile radius was the maximum of practical transmission at the present time.

"The next decade will see a continuing development of large power stations, joined by lines of high-voltage of great capacity, co-ordinating the supply of energy to great areas as it has been done in metropolitan centers of population," H. B. Gear, assistant to the president of the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago, declared. He said the consolidation of the light, power and traction units in Chicago had been brought to the point where the entire service was being supplied by six stations. This resulted in greater economies for the larger communities.

Interconnection, however, does not necessarily mean the merger of the various operating companies, as systems are at present being successfully handled through contracts between independent organizations, it was said by P. M. Downing of San Francisco, vice-president of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, whose paper was read by J. V. Parker, vice-president of the Brooklyn Edison Company of New York.

The opinion that the greatest benefit to both the public and the companies results from the maintaining of individual identities, united under a holding company, was expressed by W. E. Mitchell of Atlanta, vice-president of the Georgia Power Company. Genuine system planning, applicable to the needs of a great district, can best be handled under unified engineering and financial control, he said, which need not extend to the detail of operation.

ROME (N.Y.) BOYS 'SHOT' BIG GAME WITH CAMERA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME, N. Y.—Announcement of the Boy Scout contest by which two boys will be chosen to join the Martin Johnson party in hunting big game by camera in Africa, which was published in The Christian Science Monitor Jan. 30, has revealed that two Rome boys enjoyed a similar experience in 1925 and returned with many photographs of wild animals "shot" in the African jungle.

The two boys are Edward K. Reid and Frederick K. Reid, 14 and 17 years of age, respectively, at the time, who accompanied their parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Reid and Charles Hubbard of Boston, to Africa and passed several months at a ranch at Choma, northern Rhodesia. The party was met in Cape Town by Wynant Hubbard, professional game hunter and trapper, and conducted to his ranch.

Sunset Stories

Scroggins and the Large Voice

MR. SCROGGINS, the oldest and best-known of all Boston Common squirrels, scratched his head and then scratched his chin. Then he scratched his head again. After which he buttoned his coat and then unbuttoned it. Then he took off his coat, hung it over the back of his chair, sat in the chair, drew it up to a table, screwed himself around in the chair, put his elbows on the edge of the table, placed his chin carefully in the palms of his two paws and stared at the wall.

Frankly, Scroggins was what is sometimes known as flabbergasted.

Here is both why and how.

Five pigeons, three sparrows and one squirrel had come to him that morning in high excitement because the Common was flooded with a large voice and no one knew what the voice was or where it came from.

Frankly, Scroggins Was What Is Sometimes Known as Flabbergasted.

It seemed that all of a sudden a great voice had come from nowhere and filled the air of the Common with sound.

As is their custom, the pigeons flew in all directions at the sound, but had not been able to find out what made it. Also the sparrows had flown in as many directions, with no better result. And still the voice went on, larger, louder and longer. It seemed to come from the Parkman Bandstand, but Fib, chief of sparrows, had flown into the bandstand and could find there no person, only a louder voice.

The voice was a mystery, and a mystery to squirrels, sparrows and pigeons, as to men and women or boys and girls, is something that needs explanation, and this usually means going to the wisest person and asking why.

So the five pigeons, three sparrows and one squirrel had come to Scroggins.

"The Commoners must know where the voice comes from," they said to him pleadingly, "and they all agree that you, as the oldest and the wisest squirrel on Boston Common, are the one to give them the answer. Will you?"

What could Scroggins say, except that he would? "I will try and bring you the answer at six o'clock tomorrow morning at the bandstand," promised Scroggins.

It was now eight o'clock in the evening.

And Scroggins was sitting in a chair staring at a wall. But the wall told him nothing. He looked around the room. It told him less. He took his hands from his chin, felt his coat, had an idea, put on the coat and went out. Soon he was at the bandstand. He walked around it, climbed the steps and peered here and there. What was that? He walked over to a large object. A horn! He reached up to touch it and his foot pressed something. Boom! Stat-tat-tat! A voice! It echoed and re-echoed. Scroggins stood entranced. He looked over the thing and found a dial, the something his foot had touched. He touched it again. The voice disappeared.

Home and to bed for Scroggins.

Promptly at six, he was back at the bandstand which was thronged with Commoners. They shouted their welcome. He raised his hat in greeting.

Stretching his paw out he began to speak. "Watch me carefully!" he said. He turned the something on the object that he had found the night before. Out sounded the voice. The Commoners shivered, squeaked, grunted and were thoroughly thrilled. Scroggins touched the something again. Off went the voice. He touched it again. On came the voice. "Wonderful!" shouted the Commoners.

Florrie, the pompous pigeon, who was winking one eye rapidly walked up to the object.

"Radio!" she said.

"Exactly," said Scroggins, "Radio!"

"Hooray for Scroggins! Radio! Radio!" shouted the Commoners.

Power Debate Revives Cry That Trade Commission Go

Proponents of Senate Committee for Utilities Inquiry Demand Its Abolition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The effort to divert the proposed senatorial investigation of the water power industry to the Federal Trade Commission has resulted in a renewal in the Senate of the criticism of the commission's work that has been leveled against it during the last few years.

William E. Humphreys, chairman of the commission and former member of the House, came in for particular comment. His attitude toward industrial inquiries and his policy on the commission were arraigned by both Republicans and Democrats.

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, author of the resolution proposing the Senate inquiry of the power industry, asserted that to turn the investigation over to the commission, with Mr. Humphreys presiding as chairman, was to frustrate the purpose of the inquiry.

Critical of Chairman's Attitude

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, declared that Mr. Humphreys' attitude toward past investigations indicated that he disapproved of the Senate's instituting such inquiries.

Extracts from a newspaper interview with Mr. Humphreys were read by Mr. Norris to sustain his argument that the investigation contemplated by the Walsh resolution could not be expected from the Trade Commission with Mr. Humphreys controlling it. Mr. Norris declared that when the Trade Commission was directed to make an inquiry into the political activities of the General Electric Company and its subsidiaries Mr. Humphreys obtained an opinion from the Attorney-General, which held that that provision of the resolution was inoperative, as far as the commission was concerned.

As one of the chief purposes of the Walsh inquiry is to go into the political activities of the power industry, Mr. Norris maintained that to turn the investigation over to the commission was to defeat its primary purpose. The amendment offered by Walter F. George, (D.), Senator from Georgia, leading the contest to have the investigation turned over to the commission, directing the commission to go into this phase of the situation, was declared by Mr. Norris to be an empty gesture.

Mr. Humphreys, he asserted, would immediately submit the issue to the Attorney-General, who would refer him to his previous opinion holding that such investigations are outside of the scope of the commission, and it would refuse to go into the subject.

Clarifies His Position

"I am not charging dishonesty," Mr. Norris said. "I am not charging lack of ability. I am not making any charge against the Federal Trade Commission. I am assuming that the members of the commission are conscientious and honest men. But it seems to me this question is a very simple question, either we want an investigation or we do not. If we do, then let the Senate make it. If the Senate does not want such an investigation, then vote it down, or send it to the Federal Trade Commission."

Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, and Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, in an exchange with other Democratic Senators, among them William Cabell Bruce (D.), Senator from Maryland, expressed the view that the Commission should be abolished.

"I have known Mr. Humphreys for 26 years, I served in the House with him, and it is because I do know him that I would vote to abolish the commission because he is a member of it," Mr. Glass observed.

Mr. Walsh charged that following his appointment, Mr. Humphreys "sealed up the evidence secured by the commission from the Aluminum Company of America, and then obtained a rule from the commission that whenever it issued a complaint against a corporation charging it with violation of the law that the complaint should not be made public until the defendant filed his reply.

PUBLIC PROTEST CURBS BIG NAVY

(Continued from Page 1)

with," and one or two aircraft carriers.

Sentiment seems to be strongly against any more submarines.

Another important victory for the opponents of the big navy program is the reversal of position now apparent within the committee on the question of a time limit on the proposed new shipping. President Coolidge, in making public his plans, recommended that no time limit for the completion of the program be included in the authorization. The committee by a 15 to 1 vote overruled this request and agreed to put in a time limit of eight years.

Now leaders on the committee are prepared to reverse themselves on this question.

Widespread Protest Heard

Congressional leaders state they have been impressed by the extent of the public's disapproval of the big navy program.

"In all my experience in Congress covering a period of 35 years during which I have had continuous service on the Naval Committee I have never known such widespread protest to be registered against any measure under consideration as against the big naval bill," said Thomas J. Butler (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee.

It is probable that if the Senate did not have to be considered the "big navy" forces could put a very substantial program of shipbuilding through the House at this session. But the Senate is a deterring factor. There are certain important Senators who favor another naval limitations conference and are emphatically opposed to anything that might at this time savor of a naval race.

Definite Cost Data Sought

There are other important senators, particularly among the Administration leaders, who view the issue as a matter of dollars and cents. They conceive it as far more important to put through a comprehensive flood control bill and a tax reduction measure, now being held in abeyance, than to venture into naval program calling for billions of dollars of outlay.

The fact that the "big navy" forces have been unable or unwilling to give definite and reliable estimates of the costs of their projects has very seriously reacted against their demands. After weeks of hearings and conferences with navy department executives and experts the House Naval Affairs Committee has been unable to obtain accurate cost figures.

Boston Music Notes

Aimée Ponchon, mezzo-soprano, and William Simmons, tenor, gave a joint recital in Jordan Hall last night. Howard Slaymann was a very helpful accompanist to both singers. Miss Ponchon sang Schumann's "Frauenliebe und Leben" cycle and a group in English; Mr. Simmons, songs in French and in English. Together they sang a duet from "Manon." Mr. Simmons has at his disposal a lyric voice that is pleasing and possessed of more warmth than would be expected in view of its lightness. He sings with full regard for the content of his songs, and he is able to communicate this comprehension by means of an enunciation rarely equaled in the concert hall for clarity. He has as well a good feeling for rhythm, and he wisely refrains from venturing too far beyond the range of his accomplishments. If his production does not always match his other qualities, that doubtless can be remedied. Miss Ponchon brought to her exposition of the Schumann group an evident disposition to give of her best. Schumann, to be sure, "dates," and there are many harmonies and cadences in this cycle that fall with a sense of obviousness upon modern ears. Yet it was not entirely the fault of the composer that these songs failed to charm. Miss Ponchon, at present, one feels, devotes rather too much thought to dramatic effects, and too little to technique. With her flair for the platform, it is quite possible that devoted study may make her singing more musically successful. A large audience made clear its friendly interest in the artists.

For her recital in Symphony Hall last evening Dai Buell, pianist, had assembled some interesting new music by French composers. In addition, there was a Bach Prelude and Fugue, an "Arabesque" of Schumann's, Liszt's "Harmonies du Soir" and Chopin, variously represented. Not only the music but Miss Buell's performance as well emphasized the French moderns. With them she seemed most at ease, most skilled. Some excellent program notes bolstered up the unfamiliar works. A suite by Louis Vuillemin, "En Kerneo," played in a shortened version, possessed atmosphere and humor. LeFlem's "April," given its first Boston performance, seemed on a single hearing a not too significant work written in a studiously unassuming manner. A whisking, sprightly bit by Aubert, "Goblins," likewise newly heard, was fanciful and whimsied. Miss Buell added Ravel's "Jeux d'Eau" to the list, and also a Gavotte with variations, by Rameau. The fleet grace which Miss Buell seemed able to summon for the French music quite deserted her on a few occasions. Two movements from Chopin's B minor Sonata went by in a rather flurried manner. The pianist cut corners on runs and swift passages, which had a disconcerting effect. Yet surely one can hardly attribute this to any technical deficiency, and so it seems best to label it a musical mannerism. Bach received treatment which was rather brusque. But Schumann's "Arabesque" was graceful and quite "in the vein."

COTTON INQUIRY VOTED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON (AP)—An inquiry into the operations of cotton exchanges, millers and the Department of Agriculture, to ascertain whether there has been any efforts at price manipulation of cotton, was ordered today by the Senate.

The inquiry would be conducted by the Senate Agriculture Committee, which is directed to report to the Senate what legislation, if any, is desirable. The resolution was offered by Senator Smith, Democrat, South Carolina, and was favorably reported by the Audit Committee.

VOTING TRUSTS IN BANK STOCK HELD ILLEGAL

Court Upholds Law of 1925—Directors to Carry Case Higher

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The constitutionality of a statute of 1925 forbidding the creation of "voting trusts" for the control of bank stocks was unanimously upheld by the Court of Appeals Feb. 14. The decision was in the case on an action brought by Edward P. Morse against the directors of the Bank of America.

Officials of the bank believe the decision is invalid and are prepared to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court.

The case, regarded as one of the most important litigations involving financial institutions, had been argued by former Gov. Charles E. Hughes for the bank, and by Nathan L. Miller, another former Governor for Mr. Morse. The voting trust of the Bank of America had been organized, it was claimed, to prevent the absorption of the bank by other financial institutions in New York City.

Judge Cuthbert W. Pound said, in the opinion referring to the law forbidding such voting trusts, enacted in 1925:

"We may, for the moment construe the statute as prospective only in effect and operation. What is the result? A principal purpose of such agreement is to obtain the control of the bank by the deposit thereunder of at least a majority of the stock of the bank but this purpose had not yet been accomplished.

"When this purpose is thwarted; when a stockholder is prohibited from becoming a party to the agreement, the voting trust agreement has failed in one of its essential purposes. . . . When the right of stockholders outside the charmed circle to avail themselves of its privileges ceases, its character is changed. It becomes an instrument to unite those who have availed themselves of its privileges and exclude all others instead of an instrument aiming at ultimate control of a majority of the stock."

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RESTRICTIONS ON DIAMOND MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Prospecting on Crown and Private Land Prohibited for 12 Months

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN—By a promulgation of the Governor-General, all prospecting for diamonds on Crown and private land in the Union has been prohibited for 12 months.

This action has been forced upon the Government in consequence of the extraordinary overproduction in the alluvial (river) diggings, totaling last year a value of £6,250,000, as compared with an average of less than £2,000,000 for the preceding 10 years. Although the mines have actually reduced their normal delivery by one-third in order to mitigate the worst effect of this overproduction, it has been impossible to stave off a serious situation, and it is now patent to all competent authorities that a continuance of uncontrolled and unchecked alluvial production will utterly destroy confidence in the diamond market.

It is estimated that there are something like 15,000 whites on the western Transvaal diggings alone and to these the promulgation came with complete surprise.

Sir David Harris, one of the greatest diamond authorities in the Union, points out that the industry has been urging their restriction for many years. De Beers, he said, could produce diamonds for another hundred years, and the industry would be a continual source of wealth and contribute largely to the prosperity of the Union, but if the industry was allowed to go on its own course unchecked and uncontrolled it could easily be ruined.

"If we don't control the industry," he said, "we shall be like the spendthrift who disposes of great wealth in the shortest time. If we do control it we shall retain our wealth for many years in the interests, in the long run, of the workers and the diggers, and preserve for the state a great industry and a mighty asset.

"The only logical conclusion to the unrestricted alluvial production is the closing down of the diamond mines. Just think what the effect of that would be on Kimberley and South West Africa. The latter territory depends almost entirely upon revenue derived from diamonds to meet the bulk of its expenditure, and if the alluvial production were allowed to go on unchecked and uncontrolled, it is not at all unlikely that the Union would have to come to the rescue and make up the deficit of the South West."

BRITISH FARMER HOPES FOR LOAN

House of Lords Reform and Totalizator Bills Also Expected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The session of Parliament just opened is expected to be the culminating, if not the final, one for the present Government, though dissolution need not necessarily take place until the autumn of 1929, the date of the completion of five years from the last general election, which was held in October, 1924. The local rating inquiry announced in the King's speech is understood to cover the question of relieving municipal taxation, now levied largely upon buildings, and thus bearing heavily upon industry and agriculture, by transferring some of its charges to state taxation, assessed chiefly upon profits, and thus less burdensome to struggling producers. All eyes are now fixed upon the constituencies, and legislation is, therefore, to be reduced to a minimum, and only such new measures to be introduced by the Government as are either of such urgency that they cannot be longer postponed, or of such a kind that they can be looked upon as good electioneering.

Prominent in the first category is a bill to give votes to women of 21. In the second category is the annual finance bill which covers the budget. This, if in any way possible, is to include some measure of tax reduction. Estimates have been pruned and repruned, and confident hope is expressed that the Government will be able to go to the country with justifiable claim to have further lightened the burdens of the taxpayer.

Another measure expected to prove a vote-winner is one designed to help the farmers. The scheme here is to cheapen loans to farmers by setting up an agricultural mortgage organization designed to secure long-term credits for them on more favorable terms than are now available from the banks. House of Lords reform may also come up, though the Government's intentions in this respect have been greatly modified.

Numerous bills may also be introduced, for which the Government does not hold itself responsible. The most important of these are expected to be a railway motor traffic bill and a totalizator bill. The first named is promoted by the chief railway companies in Britain, and is strenuously opposed by the organizations now conducting this traffic. The totalizator bill is also likely to be contentious. It is to facilitate the setting up of mechanical wagering-machinery at race courses. Its chief opponents are those who see in it an incentive to gambling.

AMERICAN REWARD FOR JUGOSLAV HELP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—Last September the American ship Albert B. Robinson was wrecked in the Atlantic Ocean, and the Jugoslav merchant ship Isabrani succeeded in saving all the wrecked crew.

President Coolidge has now presented the captain of the Isabrani, Nikola Radosh, with a gold watch engraved with the United States arms. The first and second officers each received a large marine telescope, and the pilot a gold medal. The gifts were formally presented by the American Minister at Belgrade, Mr. Prince, to the Jugoslav Minister of Army and Navy, General Hadjitch. The ceremony took place in the American Legation at Belgrade, in the presence of a large number of invited Jugoslav dignitaries.

PRISON REFORM FOR HOLLAND

Special Methods for Juveniles May Be Tried Like Those at Borstal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The Netherlands Government has introduced bills in Parliament which, when accepted, will mean reforms of great importance concerning the existing penitentiary system.

A new element will be brought about by the creation of special prisons for juveniles, very similar to the Borstal system in England. The main object is to increase the forestalling power of punishment by changing the mode of punishment during its execution, so that it will be greatly lightened by good conduct. Although the afflictive element will not entirely be done away with, the new system will be particularly aimed at correcting the young people subjected to it.

In these prisons, too, solitary confinement will be greatly moderated, leaving space for work, the teaching of crafts, gymnastics and recreation in groups. In fact, the cell will be practically in use only at night, thus giving the inmates a better preparation for return to normal life.

The time spent in these juvenile prisons will be limited to three years. If during this term sufficiently satisfactory results have not been obtained, further extension of privileges will not be granted. A new article in the penal code, 13c., will make it possible for those juveniles who have been sentenced for not longer than 18 months, to be released on parole already after six months, and in any case after a year. This is meant to give a strong stimulant for exemplary conduct.

The solitary confinement for adults will also be considerably improved. Until now the prisoners were not allowed to speak with each other at all, being kept rigorously apart. This is to be changed; during certains hours the prisoners will be allowed to work and converse together. The work will be done in groups, in the open air on the prison premises. Education will also be given in classes.

Confinement will not last longer than five years, the penal code prescribing this for one sentence, but in practice it sometimes extends over a longer period when one man has had to serve several sentences. The new advantages will not be available for inmates of a prison containing those who are supposed to have committed very severe offenses against the community.

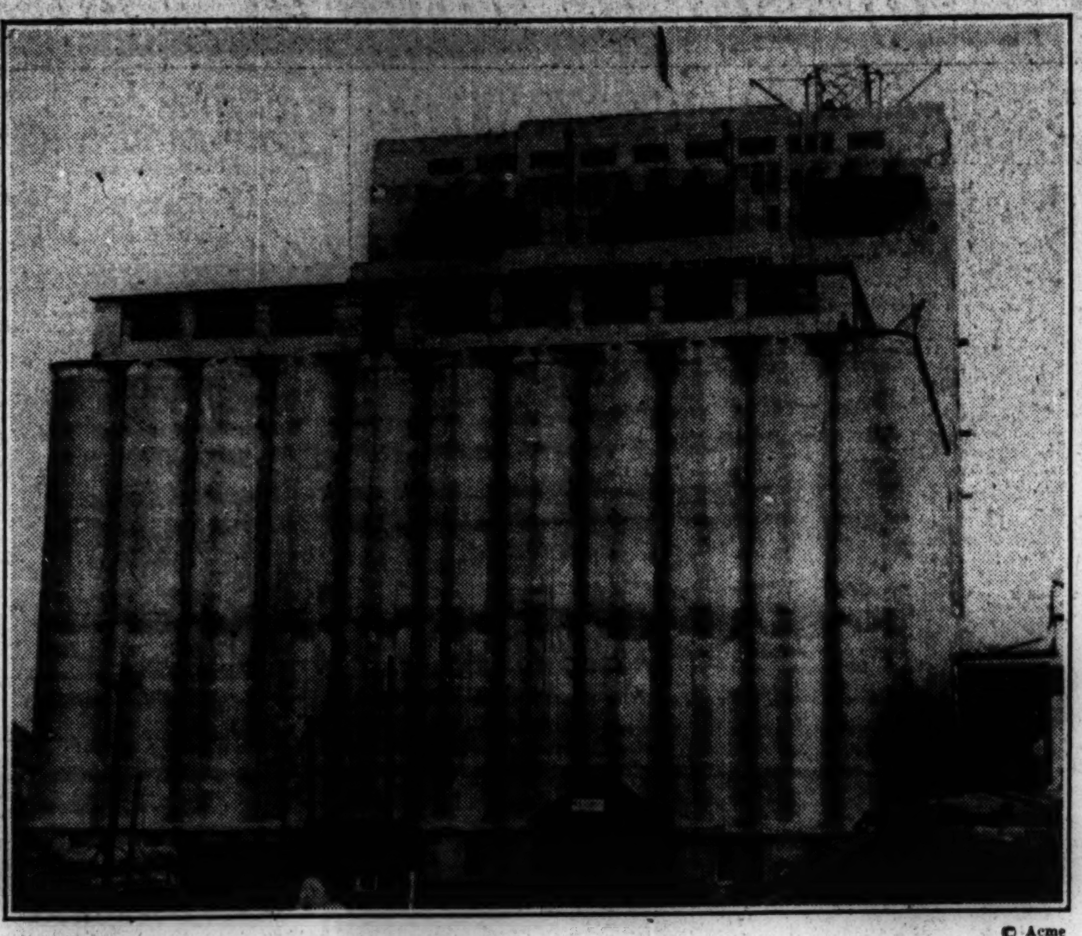
A further bill sets down the possibility of interning delinquents, who, either by the frequency of previous sentences or by the gravity of their offense, must be considered a constant danger to the community after having served their term. Their sentence may extend over a period of five to ten years.

DR. SEIPEL VISITS PRAGUE

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Dr. Ignaz Seipel, Austrian chancellor, has left Vienna for two days unofficial visit to Prague, where he will address the German student organizations and pay his respects to President Masaryk and Dr. Benès.

For Bread to Feed the Multitude



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DEVICE UNLOADS 16 CARS HOURLY

Dumps Two Freight Cars of Grain in Single Operation at Low Cost

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Philadelphia's new grain elevator, which automatically dumps two cars of grain at one time at the rate of more than 16 carloads an hour, has been described by engineers who have watched it in operation as "the most efficiently economical of its kind in the world."

It was erected at Port Richmond by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at an approximate cost of $4,000,000. The plant, recently put in operation, is the first step in a series of improvements planned by the Reading which will cost more than $23,000,000.

The new elevator was constructed with the idea of diverting to this city some of the grain business that Montreal has enjoyed because it has proved the most economical port to ship through.

The decrease in trade to Philadelphia is impressively shown in figures compiled by Hubert J. Horan, president of the Commercial Exchange, who said that while this city shipped 50,000,000 bushels of grain in 1919, it shipped only 19,000,000 bushels in 1927, the bulk of this business going to Canada.

The new elevator is the outstanding feature of the terminal yard at Port Richmond, which comprises 224 acres. A section of the yard with trackage for 1232 freight cars adjacent to the elevator has been set apart for its service. One hundred and thirty-five loaded cars on the covered elevator approach may be inspected at one time. The principal feature of the outside equipment is two electrical car dumpers.

Everything possible is done automatically. An automatic door opener shoves aside the inside doors of the grain cars after the outer doors have been pushed back and the dumpers then gently rock the cars, first forward, then sideways with the open door slanting toward the chute, then backward in a series of rocking-chair movements which empties two cars simultaneously.

After the dumping process is completed, the cars are run out on a siding, where sweepers remove the few bushels of grain which may still remain.

Provision has been made for a third electrical dumper in the event that the increase in business warrants its installation.

The interior of the elevator has 91 circular bins, each with a capacity of 15,400 bushels, and 86 interstitial bins, each with a capacity of 4400 bushels. The arrangement is such that grain may leave the shipping bins by any route and be delivered into any hatch of a vessel on either side of the pier. The grain is weighed, cleaned and inspected while it is in motion. Four vessels can be loaded simultaneously.

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SWISS TRADE IMPROVES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Swiss foreign trade showed a slight improvement both as regards imports and exports during 1927, and the excess of imports over exports has been slightly diminished. Imports amounted to 73,200,000 quintals, value 2,563,800,000 francs, and exports to 10,400,000 quintals, representing 2,023,200,000 francs. This represents an increase in imports of 3,900,000 quintals and 149,300,000 francs, and in exports of 2,000,000 quintals and 186,700,000 francs.

GREEK MINISTER DENIES RUMORS

Dictator Able to Enter Conventions, but Country Cannot Escape

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Mr. Michalakopoulos, in a recent exposé on the foreign policy of Greece, denied rumors of an Italo-Greek secret understanding. If the actual Government is cautious not to take sides in international conflicts, it is, on the other hand, very anxious to gain the confidence and sympathy of all. Many of the difficulties the Government is now facing rise from the period of dictatorship when Greece was conducted along these lines. It was this policy that roused the suspicions and the susceptibilities of some powers to such an extent that Greece lost all the confidence accorded her internationally, and was finally condemned to isolation.

Despite that General Pangalos boasted that his Government was a nationalist one, he did not refrain from signing conventions believed to be prejudicial to the sovereign rights of his country. If, however, the signing of conventions was in the power of a dictator, it was not in the power of the Greek people to reject them as nationally injurious; and when, after the overthrow of the Dictator, efforts were made to break down the yoke imposed, England and France, says Mr. Michalakopoulos, made suggestions to the Condylis Government to abstain from rejecting the conventions wholly, but to accept them with some modifications.

The Zaimis Government is drawn up on nationalist lines, but not on party calculations, points out the Foreign Minister. It has not any ulterior motive in its relations with the great powers, but, on the contrary, it earnestly seeks the amity and the sympathy of all of them, as well as normal relations with its former enemies. Moreover, it is willing to accord Serbian commerce all facilities, in conformity with the international spirit which has predominated since the war.

It is owing to the prudent and firm behavior of the Government that the international prestige of Greece has lately advanced. The credit of Greece has increased rapidly as the result of the Government's rigorous financial policy. Mr. Michalakopoulos added that his country, without departing from the policy she has outlined for herself, will carefully follow up the new tendencies which have as their basis the Mediterranean entente of two great peoples—France and Italy—supported by Great Britain.

SOUTH AFRICA GROWS IN VIGOROUS STYLE

Stock Exchange Head Confident as to Future of Mining

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG — An optimistic view of the development of South Africa is taken by James Neilson, the chairman of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

There were many different opinions today about mining in Johannesburg, he said, in the course of an address to the chamber, but he thought on the whole that if they looked round coolly and calmly they could not have anything but a feeling of confidence in regard to mining. They saw the country developing. He was certain, notwithstanding all politics, that gold would continue to be mined, diamonds would be found and mealies and tobacco would be grown. In fact, the whole country was developing.

During the past year in Johannesburg plans had been approved for building that would cost altogether something like £2,500,000. He knew that the men who were putting up the money for those buildings certainly would not part with their money unless they felt sure of getting a good return for it.

Railway traffic showed how the country was advancing, and there was a certain amount of competition to capture the shipping business of South Africa. As for money, the country could do with a bit more perhaps, but it was still plentiful.

Seafarers' Education Service Great Aid to British Sailor

System Arose From Initiative of Dr. A. Mansbridge, Who First Provided Ships With Books—Now a Library of 30,000 Volumes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The World Association for Adult Education has opened up a fertile field for service in the successful effort it has made to provide education and literature for sailors. The scheme, which is known as the Seafarers' Education Service, was due to the happy thought of Dr. A. Mansbridge, who initiated a plan for providing boxes of books for workers on ships. The service has grown rapidly and today it possesses a library of about 30,000 volumes of a widely varying character. Supplies of books are already provided on 255 ships, and as a result of co-operation with the British Sailors' Society a great advance is hoped for in the speedy extension of the service to the whole mercantile marine.

The activities of the service are not limited to the loan of books. An advisory panel of tutors of high academic qualifications has been formed to give advice to seafarers on educational matters not only for the men themselves, but in connection also with that difficult problem which faces all parents who spend long periods away from home, the education of their children.

The literary tastes and inclinations shown by many of the seamen using the service are of a remarkably high standard. The lists contain such books as Winston Churchill's "The World Crisis," Tolstoy's "Master and Man," and Shaw's "You Never Can Tell." Dr. Mansbridge recently gave some specimen book lists, of which the following, which formed the choice of an able seaman on the Ballarat, a passenger boat to Australia, is a typical example: Bacon, "The Jutland Scandal"; Hall, "Triumphs of Invention"; Hobbs, "Sailing Ships at a Glance"; Lubbock, "The Blackwall Frigates"; Mowat, "A New History of Great Britain," and Runciman, "Before the Mast and After."

It is stated that not only is the service of incalculable value to the man who partakes of its advantages, but benefits accrue also to the ship-owners and officers. The tone and discipline of ships supplied with good books are of a higher standard; the conduct of their work is more efficient; and the presence of a library is found to act as an inducement to the right type of men when the crew is being recruited.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BOSTON IS TIED FOR FIRST PLACE

Black Hawks Defeated—Americans Beat Canadiens—Pirates Take Third Place

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	14	7	11	66	55	35
Boston	13	9	9	54	46	35
Pittsburgh	11	7	12	41	55	29
Detroit	12	4	14	58	61	28
Chicago	6	3	24	54	95	15

Canadian Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Canadiens	19	6	6	87	32	44
Ottawa	13	7	10	54	40	33
Montreal	14	5	10	51	49	33
Toronto	14	4	14	60	58	32
Americans	9	6	16	47	81	24

GAMES THURSDAY

Pittsburgh at Ottawa.
Detroit at Montreal.
Toronto at Americans.

The Boston Bruins are now tied with the New York Rangers for first place in the United States division of the National Hockey League standing as a result of defeating the Chicago Black Hawks at the Boston Arena Tuesday night. The game itself was a listless affair throughout and the score, 1 to 0, did not materialize until late in the third period when a three-man combination of Galbraith, Fredrickson and Oliver sent the puck into the visitor's net. Galbraith gave Fredrickson a jump on the opposing forwards by a long pass in the center zone and the tall center passed to Oliver who sped back of the visitor's defense, passed out to Fredrickson and the former Pacific coast star beat Gardiner quickly.

The first period was replete with near scores by the Bruins, but Gardiner tended stellar goal and saved time after time on locals who were inside. The second period was also largely in favor of the Boston attackers, but again Gardiner saved and, with the local defense playing a little loosely, the Chicago attackers gave Winkler several close calls. After Boston scored its winning goal the game speeded up, but either a very live puck or rapidly softening ice due to a mild temperature ended many likely chances. The summary:

BOSTON — CHICAGO
Galbraith, Conner, Harrington, lw
rw, MacKay, McCalmon
Fredrickson, Clapper, Gainor, c
c, Keats, Miller
Oliver, Gordon, rw..lw, Arbour, McVeigh
Hitchman, ld......rd, Wentworth, Trapp
Shore, rd..........ld, Moran, Hominger
Winkler, g.....................g, Gardiner

Score—Boston 1, Chicago 0. Goal—Fredrickson for Boston. Referees—J. Cooper Smeaton and D. R. Ritchie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The New York Americans, who are making a belated effort to get a place in the playoffs in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League, picked up two points here Tuesday night as a result of their 1-to-0 victory over the Canadiens. In their last four games, the Americans have played three ties and this win. The only goal of the game was scored early in the second period, when Reise tried a long shot from the blue line which Hainsworth missed. Previous to the score and afterward, Hainsworth had made spectacular saves on close-in shots and it was a hard blow to the Habitants' supporters to lose the game on an easy-looking shot.

Referee William Bell disallowed a goal claimed for Gaudreault in the first period and Referee R. W. Hewitson called back one by Morenz for offside in the third. The Canadiens had the best of the territorial play, but Forbes was brilliant throughout and his team mates presented a sturdy defense. The summary:

AMERICANS — CANADIENS
Burch, Green, lw........rw, Joliat, Hart
Himes, Bouchard, c
c, Morenz, Lepine, Gaudreault
McKinnon, W. Boucher, rw
lw, Gagne, Patterson
Reise, ld...................rd, Gardiner
C. Boucher, Conacher, rd
ld, Mantha, Leduc
Forbes, g....................g, Hainsworth

Score—New York Americans 1, Canadiens 0. Goal—Reise for Americans. Referees—William Bell, Montreal, and R. W. Hewitson, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Failure of the defense players of the Maple Leafs to stop the attack of the speedy Pittsburgh Pirates cost the locals the game Tuesday night, Pittsburgh winning by 4 goals to 2 and thereby moving ahead of the Detroit Cougars to third place in the American group of the National Hockey League standing. The Pirates who have been traveling at a faster rate than any other club in the league in the last six weeks are now only six points behind Boston and the Rangers.

Only one of the winner's goals, the first in the closing minute of the first period, was scored from outside the defense, while the other three were secured from within 10 feet of Roach, the marksman being unmolested as he drew the goalie out of position. The winners entered the last period two goals ahead, but twice the locals pulled down the margin only to have Drury go through alone to score. Worters was the star of the game, although the six forwards showed great speed both in attack and in back checking. The summary:

PITTSBURGH — MAPLE LEAFS
Cotton, McCurry, lw....rw, Cox, Keeling
Milks, Drury, c.......c, Herberts, Lowrey
Darragh, White, rw..lw, Rodden, Bailey
Burke, ld...................rd, Duncan
McCaffrey, R. Smith, rd
ld, Ramsay, A. Smith
Worters, g......................g, Roach

Score—Pittsburgh 4, Maple Leafs 2. Goals—Drury 2, Darragh, Cotton for Pittsburgh; Lowrey and Duncan for Maple Leafs. Referees—Fred Ion and Louis Berlinquette, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW MAINE SKI-JUMP RECORD

RUMFORD, Me. (AP)—Erling Anderson of the Nansen Ski Club of Berlin, N. H., set a new Maine ski-jumping record on the closing day of the fifth annual Rumford carnival Tuesday when he leaped 136 feet despite sticky snow. He also won the event, with C. T. Herstav of Brooklyn, N. Y., second, and Joseph Thorne of the Nansen club third. Merlin Bickford, Auburn Ski Club, was adjudged Maine State all-around ski champion, although Wayne Stevens of the Auburn club won Tuesday's jumping. Skill and distance in jumping and speed in a seven-mile race earned the title for Bickford. The defending champion, Milton Desroches, of Rumford, could not compete.

YANKEES GET ANOTHER MOORE

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York American League Baseball Club added two more youths to its roster for 1928 Tuesday. The newcomers are William Eisemann '27, star catcher of the Syracuse University team last year, and Nicholas Moore, right-handed pitcher and brother of the renowned Wiley Moore. Moth will report at St. Petersburg with the first squad.

WEBER WINS MEDAL

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Harold Weber, veteran amateur golfer of Toledo and five times holder of the Ohio State championship, easily won the qualifying medal here Tuesday to open the annual St. Valentine's tournament. His card was 38—37—75, giving him a two-stroke lead over the large field that started.

Duluth Captures Two-Game Series

Americans Best Kansas City, 2-0—St. Paul Ties Millers for Second Place

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Duluth	14	9	7	51	39	37
Minneapolis	14	3	13	55	44	31
St. Paul	13	5	12	64	67	31
Kansas City	11	5	10	41	35	27
Winnipeg	8	4	18	51	77	18

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth, of the American Hockey Association, won the series with Kansas City by taking the second game here Tuesday night, 2 to 0. The locals were clearly masters of the game throughout, although the visitors threatened Turner with several hard shots. Kansas City was outskated and outplayed in each of the three periods.

Mitchell and Williams went down the ice at 11 minutes of the first period. A short pass to Williams brought it inside the blue line and Williams' hard shot from an angle beat Byrne. Kansas City gave its best in the second period, but a tight defense and the superb guarding of Turner turned back all rushes. After playing four minutes of the third period, Lewis took the puck down single handed to score Duluth's second and final goal of the evening. The summary:

DULUTH — KANSAS CITY
Morrison, Johnson, rw
lw, Scott, LaFrance
Lewis, Mitchell, c.c, Campbell, Peltier
Goodman, Burns, lw
rw, McCormick, Dunfield
Jamieson, rd................ld, McLeod
Williams, Loucks, ld
rd, Dutkowski, Seaborn
Turner, g.....................g, Byrne

Score—Duluth 2, Kansas City 0. Goals—Williams, Lewis for Duluth. Referee—Hilmer Grenner, Duluth. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn. — St. Paul tied with Minneapolis for second place in the American Hockey Association here Tuesday night by playing a scoreless tie with the Winnipeg Maroons. The St. Paul and Minneapolis teams will settle the dispute for second place on the latter's ice Thursday night.

Early in the second period it seemed that Ingram had scored for St. Paul, but the goal umpire and Referee Alex Irvin concurred in deciding that his shot had struck the goal post. Later in the same period Runge feinted Goalie McCusker out of position, but shot wide. The third and overtime periods brought repeated rushes, Goheen setting the pace for St. Paul and Gottselig for Winnipeg. Neither team enjoyed an advantage in territorial play. The summary:

ST. PAUL — WINNIPEG
Conroy, Sheppard, lw
rw, Couture, O'Meara
Desjardine, Romnes, Josephs, c
c, Somers, Runge
Wilson, Ingram, rw
lw, Gottselig, Sanderson
Goheen, ld.........rd, Borland, Redpath
Breen, Nichols, rd..........ld, Townsend
McCusker, g.....................g, Timmins

Score—St. Paul 0, Winnipeg 0. Referee—Alex Irvin, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

U. S. to Stage World Cycling Races in 1929

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

New York

FRANK L. KRAMER, chairman of the board of control of the National Cycling Association, arrived from Paris Tuesday with the sanction to hold the world's professional and amateur championships in the United States in 1929. Kramer attended the meeting of the Unione Cycliste Internationale in Paris on Feb. 1. The championships will be held at the New York and Newark (N. J.) velodromes.

SO. CALIFORNIA FIVE MOVES NEARER TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—University of Southern California advanced nearer the championship of the Pacific Coast Conference, southern division, Monday and Tuesday, by defeating Stanford University's basketball quintet twice. Both games were interesting, but Tuesday night's game, which ended in a score of 29 to 25, saw Stanford playing a much better brand of basketball than on the preceding night, when it lost, 34 to 23.

The Cardinals showed much more adeptness at getting under the basket in Tuesday's game than they did in the first contest. Capt. J. D. Bruner '28 and J. P. Mortensen '30 scored baskets in the last minute of play which gave the Southern California team its margin of victory. Captain Bruner was high-point man in Monday's game with 11 points, but he gave up honors in this respect Tuesday to L. R. Vincenti '28 of Stanford and Mortensen, Bruner's teammate, who scored a total of 10 points apiece. Mortensen's floorwork was superb. The summaries:

Tuesday's Game

SO. CALIFORNIA — STANFORD
McCaslin, Hirdler, rf.........lg, Rothert
Mortensen, lf.......................rg, Thomson
Bruner, c.........................c, Smalling
Lewis, lg........rf, Clark, Berg, Richards
Lehners, rg.........................lf, Vincenti

Score—University of Southern California 29, Stanford University 25. Goals from field—Mortensen 4, Bruner 4, Lewis 2, Lehners, McCaslin for Southern California; Vincenti 5, Smalling 3, Clark 1, Rothert for Stanford. Goals from foul—Mortensen 2, Lehners, Lewis, McCaslin for Southern California; Clark, Richards, Thomson for Stanford. Referee—Landreth, Wyoming. Time—Two 20m. periods.

Monday's Game

SO. CALIFORNIA — STANFORD
Mortensen, Nibley, lf
rg, Thomson, Dodson, Bowers, Bryant
McCaslin, Cano, rf.........lg, Smalling
Bruner, Ferris, c..............c, Rothert
Lewis, Bone, lg.......rf, Richards, Berg
Lehners, Thomas, rg..lf, Vincenti, Cook

Score—University of Southern California 34, Stanford University 23. Goals from field—McCaslin 5, Bruner 5, Mortenson 3, Nibley, Lewis for Southern California; Berg 2, Smalling, Bowers, Bryant, Vincenti, Cook, Richards for Stanford. Goals from foul—Mortenson, Bruner, Ferris, Lewis for Southern California; Richards 4, Bowers, Dodson, Rothert for Stanford. Umpire—Leo Dempsey. Time—Two 20m. periods.

LOCKE ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—Roland A. Locke, famous Nebraska sprinter and holder of the world's 220-yard record, arrived in New York Tuesday to cast his allegiance with the New York Athletic Club and plan his indoor début in the club's annual indoor meet Feb. 20. Locke's business is now in the East and he will make New York the base of his preparations to gain a place on the American Olympic team.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Alfred 18½, Williams 4½.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Middlebury 3, Vermont 3.

HIRONS WINS IN CLASS B FINAL

Captures U.S. Squash Tennis Title From Larner of Yale Club

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gardner Hirons of the Columbia University Club, after several attempts is the national Class B squash tennis champion. He defeated Robert G. Larner of the Yale Club, a member of the team that won both the Class B and Class C team championships last year, in the final round of the tournament at the Harvard Club Tuesday, coming from behind after a weak start, to win by a score of 13—18, 15—2, 15—10, 15—8.

It was the power of the drives of the Columbia Club player that really accounted for the victory, but the improved control of Hirons, who has been inclined to exhibit streaks of wild walloping in the past, also played a large part in the result. Hirons, after the first game, showed greatly improved steadiness, without losing in the least the power which his drives from the shoulder give him. Larner, in consequence, was frequently thrown off his balance by the strength required to return the ball, and this gave Hirons an immense advantage, which he was not slow to take advantage of.

Both Below Form

Both were below the form they have shown in their previous matches in the tourney at the start, and were inclined to be unsteady. Hirons led during the greater part of the first game, but after reaching 13—12, he allowed Larner to get service, and the latter tied the score at 13-all, and then ran out the extra points for the game rather easily, to win it, 18—13.

With the start of the second game, Hirons settled into his finest game, and the balance of the game found Larner kept busy to avoid being hit by the wallops of the Columbia Club player. As a result, Hirons ran up a lead of 10—1, after dropping the first point, and though Larner took service away from him several times, the Columbian used his wallop so effectively on return of Larner's service, that the latter was able to get only one additional point in the game, Hirons evening the score at one-game all, 15—2.

The third game was the closest of the match. Both were now keyed up to their best play, and the rallies were closely fought and fairly long, considering the power of the drives of both. They seesawed in the lead to seven-all, but at that point the pounding which Hirons was giving the ball began to tell against Larner, and Hirons drew ahead by degrees to 12—7. But Larner fought stubbornly, and Hirons' points came slowly, one by one, while Larner gradually worked his way up to double figures. But finally a well-placed round-the-court drive of great power, off Hirons' backhand, gave him the game, at 15—10.

Hirons Runs up Lead

After the customary rest, they started in once more, but this time Hirons was in sight of victory, and soon ran up a lead of 6—2. This proved decisive, for though Larner struggled on, and took service from the new champion many times, his own scores were being held low by the wallops of Hirons, and the latter finally ran out the needed points for victory. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Final Round

Gardner Hirons, Columbia University Club, defeated Robert G. Larner, Yale Club, 13—18, 15—2, 15—10, 15—8.

PURDUE FIVE KEEPS ITS RECORD CLEAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Bursting loose with a basket barrage in the second period after a miserable first half, the Purdue University quintet maintained the only spotless record in the Intercollegiate Conference basketball championship race here Tuesday night by defeating the University of Illinois quintet, 40 to 14.

The first period was a wild affair in which both teams were erratic in heaves at the basket, but Purdue got under way in the final period and chalked up their fifth straight Conference victory and tenth victory of the season. G. W. Harmeson '30, star forward, was taken out of the game after the first three minutes of play. He hopes to get back into the game soon.

PURDUE — ILLINOIS
Harmeson, Wilson, lf
rg, Bergeson, Simonich
Cummins, Wheeler, Lyle, rf
lg, Mills, Deimling
Murphy, c....c, Solyom, Drew, Edwards
Schnaiter, Wilcox, lg....rf, How, Glass
Kemmer, Sleight, rg..lf, Cann, Derment

Score—Purdue University 40, University of Illinois 14. Goals from field—Murphy 4, Cummins 2, Wilson 2, Schnaiter 2, Wheeler, Wilcox, Kemmer for Purdue; How 2, Derment 2, Edwards for Illinois. Goals from foul—Cummins 7, Murphy 4, Wilson, Schnaiter, Wilcox for Purdue; Mills 2, Deimling, Simonich for Illinois. Referee—Feezle, Indianapolis. Umpire—Molony, Notre Dame. Time—Two 20m. periods.

ADJOURNED GAMES IN CHESS PLAYED OFF

BERLIN, Ger. (AP) — Adjourned games only were played in the international chess tournament at the Berlin Chess Club Tuesday. Six were finished, leaving one still pending. A. Brinckmann and F. Saemisch of Germany won their games. At the close of the day's play, A. Nimzowitsch, of Denmark, was still in the lead, with E. D. Bogoljubow, of Germany, second, and P. Johner, of Switzerland, third. The summaries:

Third Round—F. Saemisch, Germany, drew with L. Steiner, Hungary, in a queen's pawn opening after 56 moves.

Fifth Round—B. Koch, Germany, drew with Richard Reti, Czechoslovakia, in a queen's gambit declined after 61 moves.

Sixth Round—A. Brinckmann, Germany, defeated P. S. Leonhardt, Germany, in a Ruy Lopez after 41 moves.

Sixth Round—W. Schlage, Germany, drew with E. D. Bogoljubow, Germany, in a queen's gambit declined after 50 moves.

Sixth round—K. Helling, Germany, defeated G. Stoltz, Sweden, in a Queen's Pawn opening after 63 moves.

Seventh round—K. Ahues, Germany, drew with Dr. Savielly Tartakower, France, in a French defense after 66 moves.

The game between Schlage, Germany, and A. Nimzowitsch, Denmark, from the eighth round remained adjourned.

SCHAEFER RUNS 400 FROM BREAK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Jacob Schaefer of this city, world's champion at 18.2 balkline billiards, ran 400 points from the break in a match here Tuesday with Welker Cochran of Hollywood, former champion, never giving his opponent a chance at the table. Twice before Schaefer has done this against Cochran in exhibition matches, and he did it against Eric Hagenlacher of Germany in a title tournament here. In the opening block, Monday, of their 4000-point exhibition at Mussey's Amphitheater, both players scored runs of 300 or better, a speed of play never before heard of, according to authorities. Schaefer now leads, 1199 to 1132, with three blocks played.

Class C Draw for U. S. Championship

Eighty-Five Players to Try for the Squash Tennis Title Honors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Eighty-five players, most of whom had never played before this season, are listed in the annual United States Class C squash tennis championship, for unranked players, according to the draw made public Tuesday by Milton Baron, chairman of the committee in charge of the event on behalf of the National Squash Tennis Association.

The event, originally scheduled for the Park Avenue Squash Club, was shifted to the new courts of the City Athletic Club, when it was found that the courts of the other club would not be ready in time. It is scheduled to begin Thursday, with several of the early round matches likely to be shifted to other clubs, to enable the tournament to be finished in time, before the final playoffs for the Metropolitan team title in Class B, set for Feb. 24.

The four seeded players are L. A. Strasser, leadoff man for the Shelton Club, and Leonard S. Green, first on the list for the new champions, City Athletic Club, who are at the tops of the halves, and B. L. Lawrence, Yale Club, and H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club, at the foot of each half. But the field is an open one, and many others of the competitors are possibilities to succeed Harry K. Cross, Yale Club, who won the event last year. The complete draw is as follows:

UNITED STATES CLASS C SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

First Round—E. W. Bourne, Yale Club, vs. D. C. Cottrell, Short Hills Club; A. J. Cameron, Shelton Club, vs. N. C. Willett, Columbia University Club; Lemuel Skidmore Jr., Short Hills Club, vs. E. E. Paramore Jr., Yale Club; Otis C. Stanton, Harvard Club, vs. P. P. Elwes, Englewood Field Club; D. E. Judge, Crescent Athletic Club, vs. Sterling Thompson, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club; Henry Lanier, Shelton Club, vs. F. J. Walters, Princeton Club; G. M. Weed Jr., Shelton Club, vs. W. W. Holden, Yale Club; D. K. Clifford Harvard Club vs. Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club; W. J. Wickenheiser, Shelton Club, vs. T. L. Bates, Yale Club; W. Leslie, Yale Club, vs. Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills Club; D. E. Leith, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, vs. E. G. Buxton Jr., Fraternity Squash Tennis Club; L. S. Green, City Athletic Club, vs. E. P. DeGot, Shelton Club; D. C. Taylor, Yale Club, vs. Harold Ablowich, City Athletic Club; W. J. Wilson 3d, Columbia University Club, vs. G. V. Koslay, Park Avenue Squash Club; D. E. Bartow, Englewood Field Club, vs. Nathan Dodd, Yale Club; J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent Athletic Club, vs. G. K. Burbridge, Yale Club; Peter Garrigues, Columbia University Club, vs. W. L. Jones, Crescent Athletic Club; A. H. Church, Elizabeth Town and Country Club, vs. D. R. Mackensie, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club; Albert Wertheim, City Athletic Club, vs. T. B. Post, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club; D. C. Alvord, Princeton Club, vs. Warren Jennings, Columbia University Club; Donald Samuels, City Athletic Club, vs. A. B. Hyman, City Athletic Club.

Second Round (First Round Byes), Upper Half—L. A. Strasser, Shelton Club, vs. K. H. Sheldon, Yale Club; L. J. Patton Jr., New York Athletic Club, vs. M. H. Sherwin, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club; C. D. Bailey, Shelton Club, vs. S. W. Waterbury, Princeton Club; Stanley Jones, Park Avenue Squash Club, vs. A. G. Lanier, Shelton Club; J. P. Carey, New York Athletic Club, vs. L. L. White, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club; E. J. Fixman, City Athletic Club, vs. G. M. Shepherd, Crescent Athletic Club; C. B. Mergentime, City Athletic Club, vs. D. L. Pierce, Englewood Field Club; Atwood Violett Jr., Yale Club, vs. winner of Bourne-Cottrell match; Merle Johnson, Park Avenue Squash Club, vs. Sherman Jones, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club; Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, vs. winner of Stanton-Elwes match; N. T. Lane, Yale Club, vs. M. H. Hess, City Athletic Club; H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club vs. winner of Leith-Buxton match.

Lower Half—Morris Cooper Jr., Harvard Club, vs. winner of Church-Mackensie match; A. K. Thomson, Columbia University Club, vs. winner of Samuels-Hyman match; J. N. Woolley, Yale Club, vs. D. M. Ogilvie, Crescent Athletic Club; Daniel Ellis, Shelton Club, vs. C. W. Comiskey, New York Athletic Club; E. J. Gleason, New York Athletic Club, vs. H. W. Fischer, Yale Club; J. F. Burke, Army and Navy Club, vs. M. H. Westerfield, Elizabeth Town and Country Club; H. A. Meyer, City Athletic Club, vs. Frederick Coughtry, Shelton Club; R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, vs. G. Y. Kaufman, Shelton Club; D. W. Armstrong, Shelton Club, vs. C. H. Donner, Princeton Club; H. C. Taylor, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, vs. G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club; J. C. Smaltz, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, vs. Dr. J. H. Nolan, New York Athletic Club; J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton Club, vs. B. L. Lawrence, Yale Club.

OKLAHOMA TIGHTENS HOLD ON THE LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan.—The University of Oklahoma tightened its grip on the Missouri Valley Conference basketball lead by defeating the University of Kansas here Tuesday night, 30 to 21. It was the thirtieth consecutive victory for the pace-setters.

OKLAHOMA — KANSAS
Drake, lf.........................rg, Maney
Churchill, rf...................lg, McGuire
Holt, Quinn, c.c, Burton, Hill, Hauser
Lecrone, lg.............rf, Hill, Newland
Norris, Noble, rg...........lf, Thomson

Score—University of Oklahoma 30, University of Kansas 21. Goals from field—Churchill 6, Drake 4, Holt, Lecrone for Oklahoma; Thomson 6, Hill 2, Burton for Kansas. Goals from foul—Holt 4, Drake, Churchill for Oklahoma; Maney 3 for Kansas. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Umpire—D. H. Ream. Time—Two 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15—The University of Nebraska basketball team defeated the Drake University team here Tuesday night, 34 to 27, and went into sixth place in the Missouri Valley Conference race. The Scarlet and Cream led at the half, 17 to 9, but in the second half the Drake quintet came back with a rush and pulled up to within two points when the score was 24 to 22.

NEBRASKA — DRAKE
Brown, lf........rg, Simpson, McCarthy
Witte, rf............................lg, Barnes
Munn, c...........................c, Parisho
Holm, lg..............................rf, Myers
Krall, Lewandowsky, rg.lf, Zvacek, Bowes

Score—University of Nebraska 34, Drake University 27. Goals from field—Brown 5, Witte 3, Munn 2, Holm 2, Krall 2 for Nebraska; Myers 4, Parisho 2, Zvacek 2, Barnes, Bowes for Drake. Goals from foul—Brown 2, Holm 2, Witte, Munn for Nebraska; Myers 3, Zvacek 2, Barnes 2 for Drake. Referee—E. V. Brown. Umpire—V. S. Egam. Time—Two 20m. periods.

MacKENZIE RETURNS TO BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Roland R. MacKenzie of Washington, D. C., prominent young amateur golfer, re-enrolled as a student at Brown University Tuesday. He took a semester's absence from his college studies to work at a lumber camp in Oregon last fall. Last spring MacKenzie was the foremost college golfer in the East and was runner-up to Watts Gunn of Atlanta, Ga., for the intercollegiate title. He was a semi-finalist in the last national amateur.

BARKER SUCCEEDS SYMINGTON

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Arthur. E. Barker '28 of Detroit has been elected captain of the Yale University squash racquets team for next season. He succeeds Charles H. Symington '28, who was elected captain, but who left college.

PRIZE WINNERS IN BONSPIEL

Seven Become Known During the Second Week of Curling Meet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man. — Seven prize winners became known at the close of Tuesday's play in the fortieth annual Bonspiel of the Manitoba Curling Association when good conditions prevailed for most of the day, although the wire became a little swingy at some rinks during the afternoon.

The feature of the day's play was the second meeting of Herbert Trumpour of the Heather, and Howard Wood of the Granite, their game yesterday afternoon, the Birks event, seeing the first defeat of the Heather skip in the first two open events of the Bonspiel.

The victory for Wood was a return for the defeat of the Granite man in the Dingwall event on Monday, and it threw the race for the grand aggregate honors of the Bonspiel into a completely open affair.

Prize Stage

Those who made their way to the prize stage Tuesday were Gordon Hudson, Strathcona, and Alex Blackburn, Granite, in the Dingwall; Howard Wood, Granite, in the Birks. Dr. Williams, Granite, Peter Forsythe and E. McKittrick, both of Brandon, in the Purity Flour and Dudley Cline of Glenboro in the Walker Theater. In addition to the extension of these names to the semifinals the eights brackets in each were completed.

While city rinks are in the majority in the final stages of these events, one of the bright spots in the Bonspiel to date has been the showing made by the two Brandon rinks. Both McKittrick and the fact that they are in opposite ends of the draw for the Purity Flour event makes the chance of a Brandon final more than a remote possibility.

With few rinks still left in many events the ice room staff are assured of being able to make good progress until the conclusion of the Bonspiel. After the 4 o'clock draw Wednesday less than 100 will be needed to run off all events with the exception of the MacDonald Brier, which will call for about 30 more.

Free Press Event

Three rinks entered the sixteens of the Free Press event for city rinks, completing that bracket of the competition. MacCampbell's presidential rink won a good game from Ness Wise, Strathcona, by 12 to 9, the Thistle veteran having his draw game working to perfection. Kenneth Watson, St. Johns, accounted for Irving of the Thistle, and Joseph Gallant, who threatens to hold up the Bonspiel, won from Arthur Gibson of the Granite.

Kerr Dunlop, St. Paul, and McLeod, Saskatoon, were notable visitors to advance in the Eaton event, the former winning from Richardson of Carman, and the latter from Taylor of Crystal City.

Edgar Rutledge of Fort William made his way to the eights of the Hudson Bay event when he finished on the long end of a 13-to-9 count over L. A. Campbell of the Thistle. There were two 13-end games played in the Bay, one being a battle between two civic club rinks in which Magnus Peterson got the verdict over Nicholas.

BOSTON TIGERS ADD TO LEAD OF LEAGUE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	17	3	10	66	56	37
Springfield	15	2	11	55	56	32
Providence	10	6	10	67	52	26
New Haven	11	3	15	62	72	25
Quebec	11	5	10	48	43	27
Philadelphia	9	1	17	58	77	19

GAMES WEDNESDAY

Quebec at Providence.
Springfield at Philadelphia.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Boston Tigers, leaders of the Canadian-American Hockey League standing, defeated the New Haven Eagles, 2 to 1, in the Arena here Tuesday night before a crowd of some 2500 enthusiastic hockey fans. The winners had difficulty in hitting their stride and failed to score until the second period, while New Haven led, 1 to 0, until that time, on a goal by Coutu after 15 seconds of play in the first period.

The winning goal by Oatman was the only score of the third period. The first period was featured by Coutu's goal and the second by Burke's tying score, but neither of these two periods brought out the exciting speed and good defensive work that the third produced. Boston won the game with a tight defense in the face of a sturdy New Haven attack in the final minutes. Andrews, Cahill and Roberts played well for New Haven. Rheaume at goal was brilliant for Boston. Oatman, Desmarais and Burke were other stars for the winners. The summary:

BOSTON — NEW HAVEN
Taylor, Manning, rw
lw, Meeking, Boileau
Redding, Frost, lw.rw, Cahill, Brisbois
J. Contant, Burke, Field, c
c, Andrews, Lapointe
E. Contant, Desmarais, rd....ld, Clarke
Oatman, Field, ld.....rd, Coutu, Clarke
Rheaume, g....................g, Roberts

Score—Boston 2, New Haven 1. Goals—Burke and Oatman for Boston; Coutu for New Haven. Referees—Frank Synott and Ernest Doody. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HOCKEY NOTES

IN THE last 18 National Hockey League games only one team has been victorious on home ice, Boston winning two home games. The other home teams have either lost or tied on the ice where they are supposed to have the advantage.

Pittsburgh's rise from the bottom of the United States division standing of the National Hockey League to third place has been accomplished by winning 11 and tying four of its last 19 games for a total of 26 points out of a possible 38.

Pittsburgh has secured Wildore Larochelle, right wing of Canadiens. When Canadiens bought George Patterson from Toronto it was necessary to let out a forward; consequently Pittsburgh took advantage of the chance to secure another aid to its attack.

DEAN IS TRADED

CHICAGO (AP)—W. D. Dean, Chicago National League Baseball Club's pitcher, has been traded to Louisville of the American Association for Edward Holley, Louisville pitcher. Dean was traded to the Cubs last season by the Philadelphia Nationals, but refused to play, leaving the club during an eastern tour. He was reinstated recently by Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis.

CHICAGO LAD WINS MEDAL

MIAMI, Fla.—Joseph Finn of Chicago, practically a newcomer in the game of golf, carried off the medal Monday, in the qualifying round of the championship of Miami at the Miami Country Club. Finn led a field of 119 by two strokes, his card reading 34—38—72.

BOYS TO RECEIVE HELP FROM MAJORS

Council Guarantees $50,000 for Junior Baseball

CHICAGO (AP) — Support of the American Legion's nation-wide junior baseball program by the major leagues was assured when the advisory council guaranteed $50,000 toward its development. The program of the Legion will bring 150,000 boys into baseball competition each year, culminating in a "Little World Series" between representatives of the East and West.

The plan as presented to Commissioner K. M. Landis, President John A. Heydler of the National League, and President E. S. Barnard of the American League, by Daniel Sowers, national director of the Americanism movement of the Legion, is comprehensive. It calls for the division of each state into sections, the several winners playing off for the state championship. The state champions will clash in a regional tournament late in July. Then the regional titleholders will meet to decide the two teams to compete in the finals.

Will Arouse Interest

"It will arouse a greater interest in the national game among thousands of boys throughout the country," said Judge Landis. "I feel that we have taken part in a great work to establish the permanent and healthy growth of baseball."

"This is the most comprehensive and creditable thing the majors have ever done for the boys and the perpetuation of the game," said President Heydler. "It will automatically result in thousands of playgrounds being reserved throughout the Nation under the supervision of a well governed and patriotic body."

Barnard Favors Step

"In voting unanimously to stand behind the American Legion in its campaign to foster a greater interest in baseball and Americanism in general among the boys of the Nation, I believe the major leagues have taken a step that will meet with the indorsement of the public," commented President Barnard.

Two years ago the Legion sought to develop its junior baseball program into a national event, but last year was forced to abandon it when the national convention was held in Paris. The division of the states into regions are as follows:

1. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana.
2. California, Nevada, Utah, Montana.
3. North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska.
4. Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico.
5. Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan.
6. Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky.
7. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee.
8. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York.
9. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and District of Columbia.
10. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	20	3	10	76	55	43
Stratford	18	2	11	71	41	38
Kitchener	16	2	13	80	81	34
Hamilton	15	2	15	78	68	32
Toronto	13	2	15	71	75	28
Niagara	10	[illegible]	13	63	69	23
Windsor	10	4	17	81	103	24
London	11	1	19	71	99	23

GAME THURSDAY

Stratford at Detroit.

HAMILTON WINS 6 TO 2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—The Windsor Hornets scored the only goal of the first period in Tuesday night's game against Hamilton; but the locals were outscored, 4 to 1, in the second and 2 to 0 in the third, the Tigers strengthening their fourth-place position in the Canadian Professional Hockey League standing by a 6-to-2 victory. The visitors turned in a smart performance in the last two periods and clearly earned the margin. Roth scored two of the winners' goals.

DETROIT BEATS KITCHENER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KITCHENER, Ont., Feb. 15—A determined rally in the final period Tuesday night gave the Detroit Olympics four goals and a 6-to-4 victory over the local Canadian Professional Hockey League team and as Stratford won Monday night, the Millionaires lost ground to both the leading teams. The locals had a 4-to-2 margin going into the last 20 minutes and appeared to have a certain victory; but they could not stand the pressure exerted by Detroit. Morris for the winners was the star of the game, scoring two goals and making the assists on two others.

SYRACUSE ASSENTS TO NEW DATE

SYRACUSE — Syracuse University's football team will meet University of Nebraska at Lincoln on Oct. 20, graduate manager George B. Thurston has announced. The action follows a request from Nebraska authorities asking that the game, scheduled for Syracuse, be shifted so that arrangements might be completed allowing the Cornhuskers to play the United States Military Academy without making two long eastern jaunts.

PHILLIES SEND TWO TO MINORS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP)—O. H. O'Neal, pitcher, for three years with the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, has been sent to the Bridgeport Club of the Eastern League, it was announced here. Richard Attreau, first baseman, has been sent to the Harrisburg Club of the New York-Pennsylvania League.

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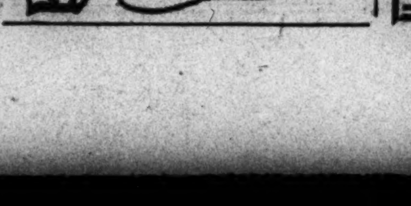

City A. C. Victor Over Yale Club

Wins Metropolitan Class C Team Playoff in Squash Tennis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The squash tennis team of the City Athletic Club, making its first appearance this year in team competition, won the final playoff for the Metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship Tuesday, when it defeated the team of Yale Club, winner a year ago, by the slightest of margins, on the courts of the Columbia University Club. This gives it the championship.

Not until the final rally had been completed were the City Athletic Club players able to gain the lead in the competition. The final score was 4 to 3, and Yale Club led at 3 to 2. The pupils of Frank Ward never faltered, and battling out the last two matches to the finish, emerged victors in both, when first Harold Ablowich came from behind to defeat J. E. Woolley, 11—15, 15—7, 15—10, and then Munroe H. Hess scored the final victory by defeating E. W. Bourne Jr., 15—5, 9—15, 15—11.

The battle of Ablowich was especially effective. He was trailing Woolley with the first game lost, when word came to him that his match was absolutely needed to win the title. Every rally was important, and he knew it, so he threw every bit of training he had received in to the scale, and gradually wearing down the more aggressive Yale Club player by keeping the ball in play, took the second, and then managed to hold the upper hand in the third until he reached double figures. Then he faltered, and Woolley tied the score at 10-all. Once more Ablowich rallied and finally obtained the necessary points, one by one for the victory.

In the match between Hess and Bourne the positions were reversed. Hess scored an easy victory in the first game, only to have Bourne overtake and pass him after he was leading at 5 to 0 in the second. The Yale Club man then took the second game, and once more the result hung on one game. But this time again, the City Athletic Club player had more staying power, and Hess held the upper hand, and finally ran out the game and match at 15—9, 9—15, 15—11. The summary:

CITY ATHLETIC C. 4, YALE C. 3

B. L. Lawrence, Yale Club, defeated L. S. Green, City Athletic Club, 13—15, 15—13, 15—10.

M. H. Hess, City Athletic Club, defeated E. W. Bourne Jr., Yale Club, 15—5, 9—15, 15—11.

K. H. Sheldon, Yale Club, defeated H. A. Rouse, City Athletic Club, 6—15, 15—12, 18—9.

C. B. Mergentime, City Athletic Club, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 15—6, 11—15, 15—6.

E. E. Paramore Jr., Yale Club, defeated Albert Wertheim, City Athletic Club, 8—15, 15—9, 15—12.

Harold Ablowich, City Athletic Club, defeated J. E. Woolley, Yale Club, 11—15, 15—7, 15—10.

Harvey A. Meyer, City Athletic Club, defeated T. L. Bates, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—6.

PROSPECTIVE CHANNEL SWIMMER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa—There is a definite move in Cape Town to persuade 17-year-old Peggy Duncan, the first woman to swim the difficult stretch dividing Robben Island from the African mainland, to attempt to swim across the English Channel on behalf of South Africa. Charteris Hooper, the only man who has ever swum from Robben Island to Cape Town, performing that swim in 1909, has stated, after seeing Miss Duncan swim during his present visit to Cape Town, that he is convinced that she could not only swim from France to England, but could do the much more difficult swim from England to France. He hopes that in view of South Africa's high international reputation in the field of sport, steps will be taken to enable Miss Duncan to try the swim and gain the honor of being the first Dominion swimmer to beat the Channel.

TWO GAMES IN SCOTTISH LEAGUE

LONDON (AP)—Football matches played in the British Isles Tuesday resulted as follows: Scottish League, first division, St. Mirren 3, Rangers 3; Celtic 3, Dundee 1.

RESULT OF RACE IS THROWN OUT

Executive Committee of International Committee Cancels 10,000-Meter Race

ST. MORITZ, Switz. (AP)—The executive committee of the International Olympic Committee today decided to throw out from the records the 10,000-meter race, held yesterday, cancelling the results thus far obtained and to re-run the race if the weather grows colder.

Despite the decision of the committee to cancel the race, the Norwegian skaters called upon the American contingent today and congratulated Irving W. Jaffee of New York as the 10,000-meter speed-skating champion, saying that they considered him the winner of the event.

When the 10,000-meters event was called off yesterday because of soggy ice, Jaffee was leading with a time of 18m. 36.5s., and was considered a virtual winner.

The executive committee also announced its readiness to alter the Olympic winter sports program in accordance with atmospheric conditions, but the sports will continue, weather permitting. The weather is very poor for skating, the temperature being 8 degrees above freezing point, and the rink is like a lake.

The American team will leave for Paris tomorrow morning and the Norwegian skaters already have left for Oslo.

A general thaw accompanied by a warm rain and extremely high temperature brought postponement of the entire program of the winter Olympic games scheduled for today. The committee has under consideration the rearrangement of the schedule which must be made in order to finish the games on Sunday.

Old residents of St. Moritz say the games may have to be abandoned altogether as mild weather usually continues for several days and it is impossible for many countries to maintain their athletes here at great cost awaiting the coming of frost.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

So. California 34, Stanford 23.
So. California 29, Stanford 25.
Oklahoma 30, Kansas 21.
Purdue 40, Illinois 14.
M. I. T. 34, Union 19.
Hampden-Sydney 32, St. John's 25.
Duquesne 24, American 18.
Lombard 32, Armour 19.
Detroit 16, Loyola 13.
Lake Forest 38, Northwestern Col. 27.
Ripon 38, Oshkosh 24.
Carleton 37, Gustavus Adolphus 23.
Nebraska 34, Drake 27.
Central S. T. 29, Alma 21.

HALL GAINS ON HOPPE

NEW YORK (AP)—Allen Hall reduced the distance separating him from W. F. Hoppe in first place in the American League Three-Cushion Billiard Tournament to half a game by defeating Harry Wakefield Tuesday night, 50 to 35, in 41 innings. Hall was aided by a high run of 8 to 3 for Wakefield. In another contest of the series, Alfred de Oro beat John Layton, 50 to 40, in 50 innings. De Oro scored a high run of 8 to 5 for his opponent.

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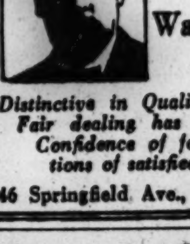

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The Junior Aviation League of New Jersey

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formerly L. S. Plaut & Company
NEWARK, N. J.

Fashions and Crafts

Modest Violet Influences the Mode

By ALIDA VREELAND

FOR some years the violet has remained modestly in the background of the fashionable colors, peeping forth occasionally in a scarf, a hat, a negligée or a cloak, but this year it has burst forth with much vigor. Not only is it blooming in its original tones, but it has mixed itself with red and acquired a beautiful petunia shade, or become allied with a little brown, resulting in that subtlest of wood-violet tones. Then again it has intensified itself with blue and become very mysterious—the better to contrast itself with lovely and fragile orchid.

Purple and all its soft variations is either made or marred by the colors with which it is worn. Unlike navy blue, black or brown, it is not a color that can be worn indiscriminately. Better leave it entirely out of one's wardrobe than sacrifice its beauty by an inharmonious arrangement. Show windows and counters in these days give one such splendid lessons in color harmony that it is almost inexcusable for one to err in this direction.

The Art of Accents

One shop in exploiting the purple mode had bouquets of pansies scattered about in a case with purple and yellow ribbon draped in the background. Another striking accent was given purple velvet ribbon by contrasting it with apple-green velvet. A most delicate shade of orchid was striped with three rows of intense purple velvet. Silver was almost invariably the metallic cloth chosen to accompany it, suggesting that gray provides a pleasant contrast with violet rues. Footwear in gray or very light beige seems the only wise selection for the violet costume. Snakeskin, the light shades of lizard, gray and beige suède or kid are suitable for daytime wear—silver is preferable for evening wear. White, of course, is always correct in warm weather.

This modern "mauve decade" seems to have its source in Paris, where the color is whispered as "violette mystérieuse." One shop on Fifth Avenue in New York had a whole window festooned with bunches of violets in numerous shades and many of these bunches have found their way to the costume of the fashionable woman. They are especially engaging on the fur collar and retain their freshness for a long time. White and pink violets are also prominently displayed.

It is safe to prophesy that there will be more hats in the purple genre worn this spring than there have been before. Almost every shop has taken its warning from Paris and is featuring hats of felt and straw in every conceivable cast of violet. One tempting group of deep violet felts used velvet violets ranging from deepest blue to palest lavender as trimming. Some were massed immediately over the brow, others formed a flap over one ear and climbed part way over the crown. Large rough purple straws suggested an innovation for southern wear. The most charming effects have been developed in the use of two tones of felt. Among the most expressive combinations are light violet with blue purple or with petunia; orchid trimmed with the luscious tone found in the orchid center, or wood-violet accented with blue or red violet.

Evening and Afternoon Models

A host of glorious ensembles have emerged in these regal shades featuring pale violet chiffon evening gowns and wraps of deep violet velvet. Violet ostrich fans have become an important accessory. Orchid georgette trimmed with ostrich created a delightful summer wrap. Doeuillet was responsible for an orchid taffeta evening frock patterned in blue and orchid flowers. A deep taffeta flounce curving upward on the left side gave the skirt a youthful flare. The use of taffeta in all colors is becoming more and more pronounced as the season advances. A distinctive though conservative evening frock was made of wood-violet chiffon. Appliquéd in long leaf-forms on the bodice, chiffon fell into godets at the waistline ending in an uneven hemline. A narrow chiffon belt met in a rhinestone buckle. To accompany the gown a scarf of dullest gold lace embroidered with old-blue silk flowers was shown. For dancing a bouffant frock had its skirt composed entirely of tulle ruffles, silver-edged, with a tight bodice of taffeta.

Violet and orchid are strongly represented in the afternoon mode also. In crêpe-de-chine a frock of deep violet was fagoted around the yoke ending in a purple jeweled pin. A fagoted triangle at the front of the waistline topped a shirred panel. Triangular-shaped cuffs with tying ends were fagoted to the sleeves. An individual touch was given a violet chiffon frock with a row of five fine tucks 1½ inches apart encircling the hips, ending in a downward movement at the left front and effecting a fullness which dropped below the hemline. An elaborate but charming 2-piece costume had a pale orchid blouse tucked all over in silver thread, the lower portion inset with silver lace. The skirt was of narrow box-pleated georgette in deep orchid.

In Playtime

Likewise the sport mode has been invaded by these enchanting colors, wool jersey being one of the most popular fabrics employed. An ensemble showed a light violet frock worn with a dark violet cape, the shoulders well fitted—another noteworthy feature of the forthcoming season. Violet knitted suits were in evidence along with sweaters. White sports costumes were trimmed with lavender shades and worn with matching hats.

Accessories, too, have succumbed to the mauve influence beginning with jewelry. Flat amethyst crystal chokers, cut and smooth are set in silver with bracelets to match. Vionnet sponsors large plaid chiffon handkerchiefs in lavender as well as green and yellow to be tied gayly around the left wrist. Hand-painted scarfs in light and dark violet combinations sometimes are splashed with yellow. Wood-violet tones are artistically blended into brown. Lavender and white linen handkerchiefs are suggested as a thoughtful detail for the sports or street frock. Even a purple taffeta umbrella with bakalite handle may be carried to protect milady when she's in her mauve mood.

Modern Jewelry Made by the House of Dusausoy, Paris. Of the Three Pendants, the One on the Left of Diamonds and Onyx Was Shown in Madrid and Is Said to Have Been Especially Admired by the Queen of Spain; the One on the Right Has a 33-Carat Emerald as the Main Theme, Diamonds For the Frame and a Few Rubies at the Top to Add to the Color Effect. Of the Brooches, the Upper One Has an Emerald at the Top With Coral Wings; the Center One Is of Diamonds and Onyx, and the Lower of Diamonds, Onyx and Agate. Note the Preference for Horizontal and Perpendicular Lines in the Modern Style.

The Trend of Modern French Jewelry

Paris
Special Correspondence

MODERN French jewelry is composed from a palette on which are spread precious and semi-precious and non-precious stones arranged with little thought of value but rather of color. True, the diamond in most instances is the central theme, but the fact remains that it is the color effectiveness of the gem which the designer of today takes most into account when fashioning his beautiful ornaments.

At the International Exposition of Decorative Arts held here in 1925 modern French jewelry may be said to have put in its first appearance. It will be described shortly. This date marked at a stroke departure from the forms of the past. The war and aftermath, with their effects, were discounted as deterrences to the designing and the selling of jewelry. A public was ready, and since 1925 the art of jewelry-making has advanced to a point where it stands for something quite new and is recognized as something as different as the dress of today is from its predecessor before the war.

Looking Backward

Let the reader recall a few features of the last 50 years in order to appraise more justly the changes noted today. A half century ago colored stones were held in place by claws of gold and diamonds were put in a setting of silver. Some 20 years ago the outlines of the pattern were scarcely accentuated and the masses of color were not particularly well balanced. Even a decade ago the surface of the ornament was inclined to be flat. It is said by experts, such as Henri Clouzot, writing in the Christmas number of l'Illustration, that one must go back as far as the eighteenth century to find any such degree of skilled technique and sound art as that applied to this new French jewelry.

Its outstanding features found in the glittering shops of the Rue de la Paix, of the Boulevard des Capucines, of the Rue Royale and of the Place Vendôme are as follows: The emphasis on color gained by putting different kinds of stones together—precious, semi and non-precious, the definite relation of an ornament to a garment, and the new geometrical tendencies of the designs. Each of these headings is worth separate consideration.

Emphasis on Color

As regards color, it is their variety and gayety which are most surprising. It makes each—if one adds also for the moment the complete differences of pattern—so utterly individual. Take, for instance, a pendant made by Chaumet of a jonquil diamond, onyx bordered, with a field of diamonds and four spaces let in of amethysts. Or a necklace from Boucheron, of coral, onyx and diamonds. Lacloche has a brooch of jade, onyx, lapis lazuli and diamonds. Another interesting brooch is one of Dusausoy's of a combination of diamonds, corals, and carnelian. Raymond Templier has even thought of using diamonds, black enamel and yellow enamel together for a pendant. These instances are sufficient to indicate the extraordinary color combinations now in vogue. They have been instanced to show chiefly the variety of color, although as a matter of fact there are actually predominating at the moment especially two sets of colors. It must first of all be said that practically no piece of jewelry is to be found without a main trimming of diamonds. These two sets of color are coral and onyx together and jade and lapis lazuli together. These combinations occur oftenest in the shops in almost countless different designs, nearly always, however, with the diamonds present. Rubies are seldom seen, but emeralds are much in demand for some of the loveliest forms taken by this modern jewelry.

Relationship to Costume

As a second point about the new jewelry, reference was made to its relation to the wearer's costume. It is freely admitted here that the trend of dressmaking since the war has influenced the jewelry artist. The simplicity of the lines of the dresses and their being so often in single, pastel tones have contributed to the use of jewelry for the better setting-off of the simplicity of the costumes. Furthermore, the jeweler is endeavoring to supply his customers with jewelry seasonable and appropriate both for the time of year and costume worn on this or that occasion. It is the intention, too, of these designers of jewelry today to have their pieces of such colors that they can harmonize with the ensemble of a woman's outfit. No longer do they regard a bit of jewelry as some separate thing, but rather they think of it as building up or holding together the lines and colors of a costume.

As to the third point, the design of the new jewelry must be considered. It has obviously felt the wave of "modernism" which has influenced painting, music, and interior decorating. The strongly brought-out geometrical figure with straight lines set at severe angles is often in evidence. When the round line is introduced, it may be repeated like the mounting edges of peacock feathers, or it is apt to be used boldly in juxtaposition to rigidly formed angles of other lines in the pattern. It is modern, and one either accepts it or finds a little more exaggeration of the pointed movements in the designs than one cares for.

Gold has disappeared. It simply does not exist as far as the modern jewelry goes. It has been replaced by platinum in practically all the pieces on view today. The mounting has also gone from view, the gems being held in place in the most discreet settings. The flat surfaces have also gone. A flower with jade petals and a diamond center will stand out distinctly from its onyx background. And the sapphire, emerald and ruby fruit which Mauboussin has placed in a diamond basket to form a brooch, stand out the one from the other according to their fashioning.

One may feel with even such a cursory examination of modern French jewelry that the mixing of colors is too vigorous and the use of sharp angles too emphasized. Each is welcome to his or her own point of view. Sufficient it is that this modern jewelry is both made today and bought today. The impression gathered in the best shops is that business is good. These facts must be admitted. Moreover, no one can dispute the fact that the makers of this new jewelry are to be congratulated for daring to step forward with such new ideas. They are also to be complimented for introducing such richness into the color combinations of this jewelry, and for having in mind the fitting of their designs and colors into the "ensemble" of a well-dressed woman's costume.

Examples of Modern Jewelry Made by the House of Dusausoy, Paris, in Which It Will Be Seen That While Diamonds Are Mainly Featured, They Are Often Supported by Semiprecious Stones, Such as Coral and Onyx. The Pendant at the Right, Made of Diamonds, Coral and Onyx, Held Up by Pearls, Is Representative of an Extreme Form of the Modern Application of the Severe Straight Line. The Use of Black, Red and White Together Also Is Specially Popular at the Moment in Paris.

Color Names Borrowed From the Menu

THE authorities who are responsible for the nomenclature of the fashionable colors this season seem to rely on the restaurant menu for names with which to endow the latest shades. The new color chart of browns, for instance, reads like the beverage section of the menu! High on the list of color novelties stand the various shades of chocolate and cocoa, the latter especially appearing in a wide range of tones, according to one's preference for weak or strong cocoa color in one's costume. The various shades of "caramel" are being revived, and all the individual members of this "Brown family" intermingle most successfully in the models being displayed for the coming season.

Another fashionable shade is known as "toast" and this, too, would obviously have a considerable range of tones, as there are as many shades of dried and crisped bread as of cocoa or chocolate. The color stands for bread slightly browned and also for well-browned slices. In fact, the purchaser of a "toast-colored" fabric or costume has the privilege of exercising the same choice as to the degree of brown as when handling the electric toaster at the table. It is all very amusing!

All the Way to Nuts

Then there are the new greens. These are almost as suggestive of the menu as are the browns. "Almond-green" comes in only a few shades, and, of course, refers to the immature nut and not the dried one with which one is more familiar in the United States. The shell of the unripe almond is an almost indescribably lovely green. Continentals nibble these nuts at the close of a meal, and they are sometimes offered in American restaurants as a dainty finale. Then there is the other green known as "pistachio," referring to the kernel of the nut rather than its shell. "Lettuce" may represent the dark, outer leaves or the delicate inner ones, according to one's choice of salad materials on the color chart! "Watercress" is practically uniform in color, and so is "gooseberry."

The reds seem to be governed more by nationalities than menu terms, but "tomato" is to be found in several shades and "raspberry" is enjoying unusual popularity. "Watermelon-pink" is another favorite, and "peach" comes in shades almost without end.

Poetry or Barnyard?

Just where the new shade of beige known as "Mother Goose" belongs, is uncertain. It may be entitled to a place with so-called "edible colors," even though the beige tints it presents visualize the fowl in the barnyard. It is one of the most fashionable colors.

"Blue-spruce" is such a delightful addition to the list that one feels it should belong in the dining-room if only as a decoration. One can imagine the shrub, in miniature, as a centerpiece for the table. In this capacity it may claim companionship with the new colors borrowed from the menu.

The Whims and Colors of Buttons

BUTTONS are taking unto themselves unusual importance. They follow all the whims of fashion as to color, even carrying out the smart shaded effects and the popular combinations and striking contrasts as shown in the newest sports models. They also reflect the outstanding success of so-called "costume jewelry" and buttons of highly polished horn, pearl, crystal and other materials are designed especially to complete color schemes of jade, lapis, amethyst and other of the fashionable jewel tints. The vogue of metal-woven fabrics has resulted in a most delightful showing of metal buttons of all sizes and shapes, in gilt, silver, bronze and gun-metal of both bright and dull finishes.

These colorful buttons, besides being put to the use for which they were primarily intended, form an important trimming feature on garments of all description. They come in such an accommodating range of sizes, that one may run a scale of 8 distinct button notes and still have a few sizes to spare, for some of the sets display as many as 11 and 12 sizes on the button card offered for selection. This is especially true in the case of ball buttons, tiny ones being sewed on as a finish to the long petals of a cloth flower and 2 of the largest size used to simulate a belt clasp. Between these two extremes a place may be found on the same costume for several other sizes.

Apiece or a Dozen?

Rhinestone buttons are immensely popular, some of them being so exquisitely cut and artistically set as to look out of place at the button counter of a department shop. One ignorant of button values should have a care this season as to the price before ordering even a small number. It is well to ask whether the price mark is for a dozen or for a single button. One purchaser, who found the buttons of her choice marked "$2.50" decided to take a half-dozen and handed the clerk $1.25. When told that each button was $2.50, she decided on something less expensive. Some women find it worth while to circumvent the high price of rhinestone buttons by having one handsome set for two or three dresses. This is easily accomplished by working a tiny eyelet for the shank of the button and holding it in place with a button ring. On delicate fabrics, a flat silk cord can be run through on the wrong side, from one button to the next, holding the shank securely in place. As there would seldom be more than a dozen buttons, the time involved in adjusting them would be negligible and one would feel justified in a larger original outlay

Expensive jeweled buttons are sometimes grouped to form a clasp effect, either on the shoulder or where the wrap-around skirt appears to close. A single button of great beauty is sometimes purchased and mounted as a brooch from which to suspend one of the smart ribbon fobs that are now being seen occasionally as a substitute for shoulder-flower or bow. Some of the most admired hat ornaments are merely cleverly arranged buttons holding a pinched-up center of felt between them, simulating the effect of a double-headed pin. This same little millinery trick is being played on sports hats where a pin of just the right color is difficult to find. Two well-placed buttons produce the same result and one wonders why one has never before thougt of a pair of buttons as an ornamental hat pin.

Fancy Stitching in Centers

Even the plain button with its four conventional eyes can be made ornamental as well as useful if some novelty is introduced in the way it is attached. If there is any particular contrasting color to be featured, the button can be sewed on with heavy embroidery silk of that shade, either crossing the stitches as is usually done, or connecting the eyelets with straight stitches, thus forming a hollow square in the center of the button. Another bit of novelty is to have the stitches go into one eyelet as a common center. This gives a pretty triangular bit of color. Black or dark-colored buttons are especially good sewed on with brilliant colored silks, and bright-hued buttons, in like manner, can be sewed on with black. These odd ways of sewing on buttons are worth remembering when making children's garments, as mercerized floss can be substituted for silk where the buttons are sewed on washable fabrics.

Taupe in the Color Chart

Because the French word "taupe" has a recognized place on our fashionable color chart, one rarely stops to think that it is the French name for the little ground-digging animal called a mole. Bearing this translation in mind, however, there is a simple and interesting explanation of that hitherto absurd expression "to sleep like a top." Surely a top is the last thing to think of in connection with sleep, as its chief function is to spin and keep revolving for as long a time as possible. But when one recalls the French expression "dormir comme une taupe" (to sleep like a mole) there is light thrown on the otherwise ridiculous comparison, as a mole presumably sleeps in perfect quiet hidden away in its underground bed.

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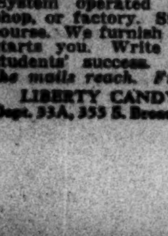
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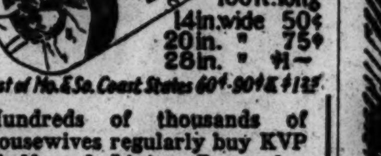
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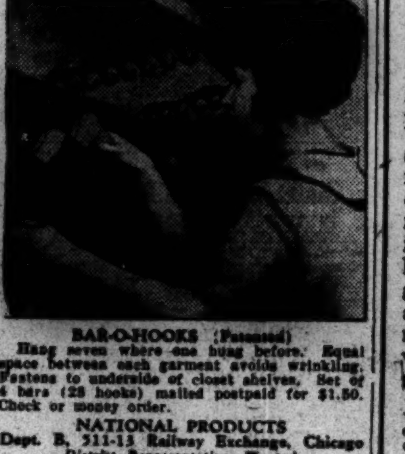
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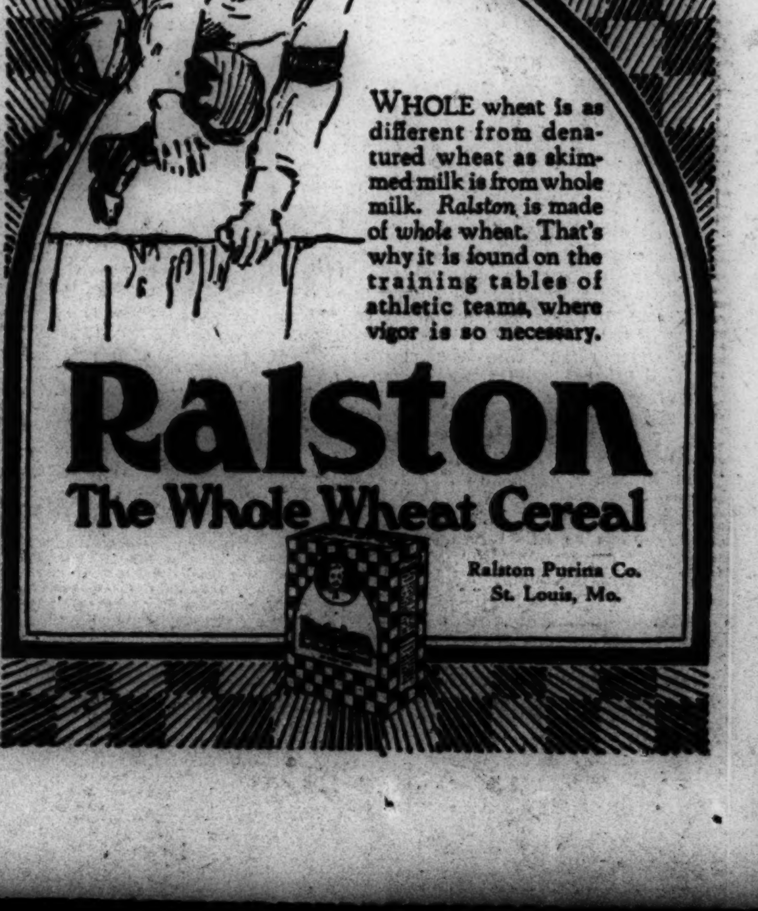

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Victoria and Gladstone

The Letters of Queen Victoria. Vol. 3, 1879-1885, edited by George Earle Buckle. London: Murray. 25s. net. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $9.

IT WOULD be difficult to exaggerate the importance, still more the extraordinary interest, of this third volume of Queen Victoria's letters. Already we had seen, after the irreparable loss of the Prince Consort, her heroic return to duty and her determination not only to assume but unfailingly to assert, her rights as a constitutional monarch. Palmerston, for so many years her principal minister, had constantly exasperated her by his reckless jingoism and disregard of her right to be consulted, but Palmerston could be trusted, as the people learned even quicker than did she, to protect their interests with courage and with decision; he facilitated that magnificent gesture which made such irresistible appeal to Disraeli, of making the Queen Empress of India.

The volume opens with Disraeli, now Lord Beaconsfield, at the head of the state and on perfect terms of friendship with his sovereign. "The times," he wrote to her, "during your Majesty's absence (she had been abroad for a few weeks) had been critical and trying, but cares and dangers alike seem to vanish when guided by your Majesty's experience and sustained by your Majesty's generous and indulgent consideration." Her confidence in him, her devotion to him, were unbounded, and those who possessed her affection, whether relation or subject, found in her a truly wonderful friend. While she did not always see eye to eye with him, and never relaxed for a moment her own energetic participation in the affairs of her country, yet in fundamentals they never disagreed, while his brilliance and charm, his courtesy and consideration, expressed in countless gracious ways and in the most exquisite language, appealed immensely to this woman in whom sentiment played, though always a subordinate, yet no inconsiderable part.

Gladstone Succeeds

But the country decided against a Conservative, and in favor of a Liberal Government, and after much fierce, even violent protestation, the Queen accepted Mr. Gladstone as her Prime Minister. We can imagine Beaconsfield, while not less profoundly and astutely concerned in public events than when he was in office, yet watching with a faint, sardonic smile the advent of his successor.

Beaconsfield had acquired, in the words of Lord Odo Russell, Ambassador in Berlin, "the full confidence and respect of the leading statesmen of Europe," but he had made the Queen feel throughout that it was she who was "the arbitress of Europe." She knew full well that her new Prime Minister had no such ideals either for himself or for her.

The history of the next few years, did it comprise the whole of Victoria's reign, would in itself be a monument to her devotion, patience and wisdom. Her language was sometimes impatient, even angry, for as Mr. G. M. Trevelyan has drily remarked, "It was her habit to express to her advisers, often with unnecessary emphasis, her views on al public questions"; but she never overstepped the boundary imposed upon a constitutional monarch, she did not come into public conflict with her ministers, while she labored with a skill and persistence akin to genius for those things which would relieve tense political situations whether at home or abroad.

An Independent Minister

"I never could have the slightest particle of confidence in Mr. Gladstone," she had written in 1879; and it may be safely said that after six years of close working with him, she did not see any reason to alter her earlier conviction. It speaks highly therefore for both, in this aspect of their relations with each other, that after every fresh rebuke or exasperated comment on some action, or more often failure to act, of his, their communications continued as though nothing disturbing had taken place, and were interspersed by much kindness and consideration for his well-being on her part.

It is difficult to decide how much, if at all, Gladstone was affected by the Queen's constant protestations and appeals. He answered her always suavely and humbly. There can be no doubt that her determination to know everything her ministers were doing, and pass judgment on it, must have had its effect. But we search in vain for any practical evidence that Gladstone ever altered or abated his policy and methods in deference to her, or in fact availed himself to any degree of the wisdom and expereince of one of whom Beaconsfield had written: "For more than 40 years your Majesty has been acquainted with the secret springs of every important event that has happened in the world and during that time have been in constant communication with all the most eminent men of your kingdom. There must necessarily have accrued to a Sovereign so placed such a knowledge of affairs and of human character that the most gifted must profit by an intercourse with your Majesty and the realm suffer by your Majesty's reserve."

South African Disaster

In South Africa, despite herculean efforts on her part—and the Queen's statesmanship, her almost unerring judgment of character, her decisive grasp of situations in her distant empire were remarkable—the results of the Liberal policy were disastrous; even more so the outcome of the Egyptian campaign, the surrender of the Sudan and the loss of Gordon a few years later. In Ireland, in South Africa, in Egypt, the Queen urged unceasingly that her ministers should be firm and decisive, bemoaning this "constant shifting and changing," which made the Government "so discredited at home and abroad." And in the meanwhile Gladstone continued to write her long explanatory letters which set forth so much, while carefully committing himself and his colleagues to so little.

But if the Queen was outspoken as to the Liberal foreign policy, she was no less frank with regard to home affairs. From the first she regarded with the utmost suspicion the presence of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain in the Cabinet. No speech of theirs which hinted at extreme radicalism was passed by her without stern demands for explanation or apology, while Mr. Gladstone's tendency to unbridled speechmaking was frequently the object of her grave concern. Thus, for instance, to Sir Henry Ponsonby, that faithful and discreet recipient of her fiercest diatribes on Liberal misdemeanors, with the hope doubtless that he would pass them on as little expurgated as he dared, did she express her views on Gladstone's Midlothian Campaign: "The Queen is *utterly* disgusted with his *stump* oratory—so unworthy of his position—almost under her very nose."

Nevertheless such events, irritating though they were, did not at any time distract her from issues of greater magnitude, and her statesmanship is nowhere more in evidence than in the part she played to bring about a compromise between a Conservative House of Lords and a Liberal Government on the franchise; without her efforts a reconciliation on the new franchise bill would certainly not have been brought about.

These pages, covering seven years of her long reign—while they are packed with incidents which can serve only to set more clearly before us the greatness of the Queen both as a sovereign and as a woman, the depth of her feeling for her family, her friends and her subjects—reveal a period which brought little of gain or of glory to England either at home or abroad. They give no hint of the great era of prosperity which lay so near at hand, but they close—perhaps appositely enough, since it was in that direction that the chief burden of the Queen's anxiety had lain during these years—with letters to Mr. Goschen on the subject of Ireland. In this correspondence to a Liberal of moderate views she wrote unequivocably of Mr. Gladstone's projected Home Rule Bill for Ireland. She appealed to him, and through him to Lord Hartington, of whom she was always expecting a point of view which would approach nearer to her own, to protect the Empire from so great a menace, and foreshadowed with striking prescience that Liberal Unionism which was to split Gladstone's party in two and put off for many years the prospect of a Parliament in Dublin.

E. F. H.

WHY DO THEY DO IT?

Philip Guedalla, English Writer, Earnestly Trying to Solve One of the Great American Mysteries: Why Motion Picture Directors Insist on Dressing Like Horseback Riders. "Conquistador" (Ernest Benn; Harper), in Which Mr. Guedalla Records His American Impressions, Was Reviewed in These Columns Nov. 30.

Young in the Sixties

A Small Boy in the Sixties, by George Sturt. London: [illegible] Press. 10s. 6d. [illegible]

GEORGE STURT was a wheelwright and the son of a wheelwright, a skilled and successful man at his craft. He lived in the hamlet of Lower Bourne near Farnham, Surrey, scarcely ever traveled far out of it and during his lifetime published, in addition to this volume, three other chronicles of village life, of which "The Wheelwright's Shop" is the best known.

Writing, like wheel making, was a laborious task to him. He looked upon his small rural world with the painstaking eyes of the man skilled with his hands. He got from the very wood he worked upon, from the ring of it and from the smooth intricacies of its grain, a stimulus as potent to inspire him as others find traveling, diverse knowledge, and wide experience. And this is only to say he got back from the work under his hands the love he gave to it.

It is this seriousness in small matters, not attractive on the surface, that will in the end persuade certain readers to take down this volume of memories. We cannot imagine such a book being popular; it is a book that can be read only in tranquillity, requiring as much patience from the reader as the author gave in the making of it. The quiet mood is not sufficient; it requires the mood of gratitude for quietness.

George Sturt, the small boy of the sixties, was interested in every particular of village life. The arrival of soldiers, the delivery of newspapers, street singers, the celebrations of Guy Fawkes' day, the coming and going of fairs and circuses, the Bishop's Park and the Bishop's footmen, walks to the old mill and the hope of finding a peacock's feather there, events as trivial as the individual falling of a leaf—"when found," he duly "made a note of."

Many of the details, taken by themselves, may be dull and pointless—and of course the danger of running into rural monotony is always incurred in recording events of this small moment—but the reader is surprised, at the end of a few hours' reading, at the plain, real picture of village life, seen through the eyes of a little boy, that has been accumulating before his own vision almost unawares.

George Sturt had an aversion for "writing up" the villagers, no doubt because he was a villager himself. He disliked to hear the more sophisticated describe his neighbors condescendingly as "quaint." This stern and instinctive rejection of the meretricious went a long way toward enabling him to preserve in this volume the memory of the child's outlook in its simplicity and incompleteness. How willingly, for instance, would we hear more of that collection of worthies who called themselves the Dumb Gluttons, because they forbade themselves the indulgence of speech-making at their club dinners! But how necessary to Mr. Sturt's effect that we should know no more about them than he did when he was a child! It would have been easy to interpose the enriched mentality of the grown man between himself and these memories, but he has carefully preserved the perspective, and with felicity:

"As yet, in my earlier childhood, it was enough to have the vast expanse of glamour at my back door so to speak. For the park was not so very far from 18 Borough. From our attic bedroom we could see the nearer trees, could sometimes hear the wind roaring through them; could see, could hear, the rooks cawing homeward like the very voice of quiet summer evenings."

Faithfulness and patience are the notes of a work that without sound brings back the rural years of the sixties more truly than many a more exciting work that we have read.

V. S. P.

Latest volumes in the Everyman's Library (J. M. Dent; E. P. Dutton) are Lord Houghton's "Life and Letters of John Keats," Dostoevsky's "The Brothers Karamazov" (two volumes), Ainsworth's "The Admirable Crichton," Renan's "Life of Jesus" and Lear's "Book of Nonsense."

Neihardt's "Missouriad"

The River and I, by John G. Neihardt. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

TO THOSE who know Mr. Neihardt as the poet of America's epic days it may come as a surprise to be told that this volume, with the promise of poetry in its title, is a narrative in prose. But to him "it" makes little difference whether or not an epic goes at a hexameter gallop through the ages, or whether it chooses to be a flood of muddy water ripping out a channel from the mountains to the sea." From early boyhood, he tells us, this flood of the Missouri River had seemed as the ocean. Through the years he came to look upon it as a turbulent friend and even as a brother who showed him the way through the vast spaces of the West.

How he built the Atom, a 20-foot motor canoe, and beat his way with "the Cornishman" and "the Kid" from the head of navigation at Fort Benton in Montana down through the Dakotas to Sioux City is the burden of his "Missouriad." Two thousand miles of struggle and wonder. And why this adventurous plunge toward the Mississippi and the sea? No readers of Mr. Neihardt's epic verse need be told; they understand what he has written in this book:

"Perhaps never before in the history of the world has a river been the thoroughfare of a movement so tremendously epic in its human appeal, so vastly significant in its relation to the development of man. And in the building of the continent nature fashioned well the scenery for the great human story that was to be enacted here in the fullness of years. She built her stage on a large scale, taking no account of miles; for the coming actors were to be big men, mighty travelers, intrepid fighters, laughers at time and space. Plains limited only by the rim of sky; mountains severe, huge, tragic as fate; deserts for the trying of strong spirits; . . . thus nature built the stage and set the scenes. And that the arrangements might be complete, she left a large tract unfinished, where still the building of the world goes on—a place of awe in which to feel the mighty Doer of Things at work. Indeed, a setting vast and weird enough for the coming epic."

This is the twofold panorama which unrolls before him—nature and the human past. "We skirted the base of a conical rock that towered 300 feet above us—a Titan sentinel. It was the famous Sentinel Rock of the old steamboat days. . . . Scarred and haggard with time it caught the sun. I thought of how long it had stood there just so, under the intermittent flashing of moon and sun and star, since first its flinty peak had pricked through the hot spume of prehistoric seas." Thither had come the first explorers and pioneers, "sturdy, rough-necked hirsute fellows in buckskins, lean-bodied, with souls as lean as their bodies, survivors of long, hard trails, men who could go far and eat little and never give up." And on over its own perilous trail through many a rapid, rock and shoal struggles the little Atom! For it is driven on by men who will go far and never give up, reliving the American epic.

"And expanded by the bigness of the empty silent places about you," says Neihardt, "like a spirit independent of it and outside of it all, you love the great red straining Heart of Man more than you could ever love it at your desk in town. And you want to get up and move—push on through purple distances—whither? Oh, anywhere will do! What you seek is at the end of the rainbow; it is in the azure of distance; it is just behind the glow of the sunset, and close under the dawn."

At the end of his Odyssey "the smoke of Sioux City was waving huge ragged arms of welcome out of the southeast." Fourteen hundred miles with the oars against head winds were done. And the reader lays down his little epic mentally refreshed, as if he himself had urged the Atom on and on through the vast river valley of the West.

Within a Grain of Wheat

Red Rust, by Cornelia James Cannon. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. An Atlantic Monthly Press Publication. $2.50.

MRS. CANNON knows the life of Minnesota farmer people too well to write about it to the accompaniment of soft music and rose-colored lights. She knows that the life of the pioneer was hard and that of the pioneer's wife still harder. And yet there was a great deal more than hardship; and here Mrs. Cannon shows herself the real realist who is able to see all, not merely a part of the picture. She sees the family affection and neighborly kindness, pride in handiwork, understanding of the soil, stanchness, courage, all in the accepted day's work, so that the reader finds no difficulty in believing that among these people there grew up one who devoted himself to making his world better.

When we first see Matts Swenson he is a young man of 23 taking his ox-load of wood to the village. Gradually we find out little things about Matts, that he loves to study the ways of wild creatures, that he is kind to his oxen, that he is fond of children, that he will help a neighbor, even one whom he dislikes, that he is chivalrous with women, that he hungers for books. When his eye lights upon certain paragraphs from Darwin he begins to see as his goal the production of a perfect strain of wheat. He finds it, and that is the story.

There is a great deal more in the story. There are other characters, a whole village of them, Swedish immigrants all but each portrayed with individuality. There are Matts's own kindred, patient, industrious, uncomprehending parents and a sister who has her own little drama to play. There is a woman who loves Matts, a widow whom in his kindness he has helped. The love of this woman is perhaps the kind that was best for Matts, for after all he needed to give his greatest devotion to his task. Matts is not a being set apart by his high mission, but just another farmer in New Sweden, son, brother, husband, a little queer, the neighbors think, but a fine fellow.

Mrs. Cannon has told this soberly, firmly, perhaps with a little too much literalness, leaving few gaps for our imagination to bridge, but with a sincerity and a steady progression and a grasp of her subject that make her work of substantial value.

Building Societies Year Book, 1927: Official Handbook of the National Association of Building Societies (London: Reed & Co. 3s. 6d. net.), is the first Year Book published on the work of the building societies. Its enormous development since the war has made this necessary. This book should be of value, not only to officials and members of building societies, but to the press. The work of building societies, more especially since the war, has proved their value and their right to be regarded as one of the most interesting social movements of the present time.

A Musical Odyssey

The American Orchestra and Theodore Thomas, by Charles Edward Russell. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $5.

THEODORE THOMAS laid the corner stone of good music in America. Many eager hands and kindly hearts completed the foundation, but he was the prime mover in a work based on vision and faith and understanding. He needed vision, since he began his work in the days when "The Firemen's Quadrille," enlivened by the climactic appearance of firemen in full uniform, was the height of concert achievement. Faith alone upheld him in the years of struggle and hardship which accompanied his efforts to fasten fine music in the consciousness of Americans. His understanding reached out to human nature as well as to every phase of music, and his programs have never been surpassed in cleverness.

Thomas was a dauntless fighter. His weapon of attack and defense was his slender baton. The music of the greatest masters furnished him with ammunition before which bell ringers and yodelers and even firemen in full parade costume eventually retreated. There had been a few fine musicians in America before Thomas began his orchestral wanderings, but none of them had succeeded in awakening America to worth-while music. This determined, courageous musician succeeded where others had failed. He organized an orchestra in New York and occasionally secured audiences large enough to meet his expenses. No subsidies met deficits. He was compelled to make his organization pay for itself. This entailed travel over long, wearisome routes, daily concerts, the hardships of one-night stands and constant movement. But it also meant that the knowledge of good music was not confined to New York and other eastern cities.

Along the old pioneer trails of the Theodore Thomas orchestra, there are today monuments which mark the journey of the great leader. These are not made of stone, but they are the only kind of monument the doughty pioneer would have tolerated. From coast to coast in an uneven line symphony orchestras commemorate the courageousness of the man who took orchestral music to the entire country. Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Denver, Los Angeles and many others shelter organizations which took their source from the interest aroused by Thomas's occasional visits.

The story of the immigrant boy from Germany who became a power in American affairs has been told many times, but it will bear retelling. Mr. Russell's treatment of Theodore Thomas includes a consideration of him as an individual, as a musician and as an organizer. The narrative of early struggles, middle disappointments, and final achievement is full of interest for the average reader as well as for musicians. Occasionally, at the very beginning of the book, there are moments of rather pompous formality, but these soon slip by and the reader may find a picture of America and Americans of the latter part of the nineteenth century which will prove heartening. Progress and advancement mark every step of the way followed by Thomas. Every city which knew him reflects to this day his inspiring influence.

The author has handled his material well, assembling it in a colorful and interesting narrative. There is no jerkiness in the telling, but rather a smooth coherence. Theodore Thomas is one of music's heroes. He wrought and fashioned the texture of America's musical life.

The Rise to Humanity

A Review by E. A. HOOTON, Harvard University

Man Rises to Parnassus; Critical Epochs in the Prehistory of Man, by Henry Fairfield Osborn. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press. $2.50.

THE genial and popular president of the American Museum of Natural History is, perhaps, the best known American official natural scientist. His name is emblematic of palæontological research and of the promotion of archæological knowledge. In "Men of the Old Stone Age" Dr. Osborn produced the most widely read and one of the very best accounts of ancient man and his culture which has been offered to general readers. The author's own wide experience and knowledge was fortified in this work by all the expert collaboration at the disposal of the head of a great institution. The result of that book was to increase enormously the interest in prehistoric archæology.

The present volume is advertised as a sequel to the preceding work. Like most sequels, it is inferior in interest and importance to its predecessor. Nevertheless it presents new data of value. This book is largely a revision of Dr. Osborn's previous opinions upon certain questions pertaining to ancient man. First of all, he accepts the evidence of Reid Moir's discoveries of human artifacts in the Pliocene deposits of East Anglia. This involves the recognition of Tertiary man. In the opinion of the reviewer the position of Professor Osborn in this matter is perfectly tenable.

The Piltdown Skull

Again the author recants handsomely from his former belief that the jaw associated with the Piltdown skull is that of a chimpanzee. He now accepts the view prevalent among English anatomists that the parts belong to one individual who possessed an essentially human skull, but very apelike jaws. Here again Professor Osborn seems to have decided rightly. In conformity with this view Piltdown man is removed from the third interglacial period to which the author assigned his remains in the second edition of "Men of the Old Stone Age" and is now attributed to the upper Pliocene, which, according to the author's geological time scale, is about 800,000 years earlier. These changes involve also a complete revision of his entire scheme of correlating archæological periods with geological phases.

The section of the book dealing with cave men is particularly notable because of its acceptance of the theory of the hybrid origin of the tall, long-headed short-faced Cro-Magnon type, previously hailed as a race of supermen, but now thought to be the result of the crossing of the fundamental long-headed European stock with brachycephalic newcomers.

The fourth chapter of the book is entitled, "Our Ancestors Arrive in Scandinavia." In it we are interested to learn that the name of the author is derived from an old Norse name meaning "divine bear" which has been Anglicized into something signifying "godlike warrior." This affords new evidence of the improvement of the zoölogical status of the Nordics in their English home.

The Central Asiatic Theory

In his fifth chapter Professor Osborn reiterates his belief in the Central Asiatic origin of man. In this theory the present reviewer takes no stock whatsoever, nor does he think that the failure of the Central Asiatic expeditions of the American Museum to find ancient man in any way strengthens such a supposition.

The book is called "Man Rises to Parnassus." A more appropriate title would be "Man Rises to His Hind Legs." It is true that the Greeks are often referred to, and not infrequently dragged in, so to speak. Yet it seems that neither in the kitchen middens of Scandinavia nor in the megaliths of Britanny could "our ancestors" be said to have trod the Parnassian heights.

Professor Osborn's book is interestingly written, beautifully illustrated, and in the main a sound piece of work. It will be read widely and appreciated both by anthropologists and by laymen.

Just to carry on the good work, E. P. Dutton & Co. now proffer "Songs from 'Now We Are Six,'" companion volume to "Songs from 'When We Were Very Young.'" The words of course are A. A. Milne's, the decorations, naturally, by E. H. Shepard, and the music, once more from H. Fraser-Simson. If you have met Christopher Robin, this is all you need; if you haven't, do it now.

"Through Tibet to Everest," by Capt. J. B. L. Noel, is published in America by Little, Brown & Co. under the title of "The Story of Everest." The English edition (Edward Arnold) was reviewed in these columns Jan. 11.

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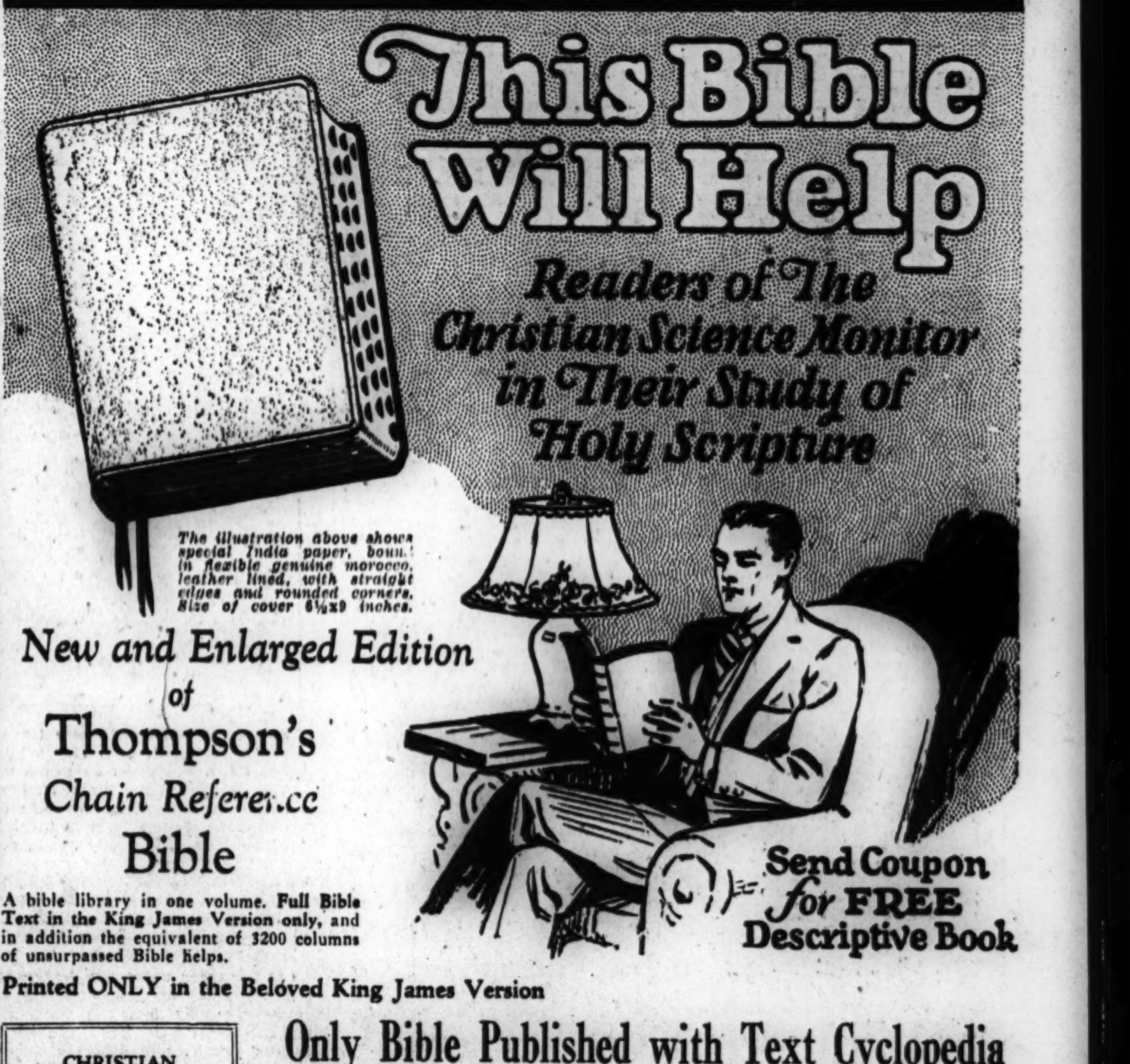

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THE HOME FORUM

Knights-Errant All

READING the other day that very entertaining old romance, "The Spiritual Quixote," in which one accompanies the hero, Master Wildgoose, along the highways and byways of eighteenth century England, I was much interested to come upon a chapter called "A Knight-Errant of a Peculiar Kind," and to find that it told the story of a gentleman who as he traveled never lost the opportunity of discouraging all unkindness to animals, or of succoring those in distress. Master Wildgoose, when not far from Bath, assisted this gentleman in a conflict which had resulted when he had attempted to aid an overladen and fallen horse. The horse having been helped up and its driver summarily cautioned, the two travelers went on their way together, the conversation between them, very naturally after such an occurrence, turning upon the duty of all to show mercy to animals. Astonished by the incident, Wildgoose was still more astonished by his companion's confession that the compassion he felt for animals had often made him feel miserable; and, when the stranger continued in the same strain, speaking of his dislike for hunting and his ardent wish that all parents could be brought to see the duty of teaching children tenderness and mercy toward birds and beasts, though himself an itinerant preacher of Christianity, Wildgoose thought he had met with an eccentric indeed.

For all this was unusual doctrine in the eighteenth century. Today, when poems are written about dogs and horses and hares and rabbits, most of us agree with the authors who would have us pray for and help all innocent creatures. We may even sympathize with Thomas Hardy, who thought he would like to make an earthly paradise for the dumb creatures that man so often misuses. But this is a very modern feeling and it has taken the world a long time to arrive at the mental stature of even Richard Graves, who had the courage to insert the chapter on behalf of animals into his "Spiritual Quixote." Even today only the minority agree with the poets who would ever seem to have loved mercy as well as they love beauty.

There are still worn pack-beasts in the world; as one remembers, reading those pathetic verses on a donkey by Margaret Sherwood in which she makes the beaten animal complain:

"One of our race hath watched by the manger
Holiest manger where Christ-child hath lain
One of our race hath borne him an infant
Down into Egypt, fugitive sweet; . . .
If there be mercy, if there be pity, if Christ hath spoken
Have mercy on us."

Wilfred Wilson Gibson, too, has still reason to paint for us the little panting hare's escape across the wide moorland when loosened from the cruel snare. Dogs are still kept lifelong prisoners at the end of a chain. Yes, unhappily there is still room for much improvement in the way in which man treats the animals. But moral stature is a very mysterious thing and the atmosphere of the collective soul, or of what has been called the "mental climate" of an age, seems to be a subject of importance little understood, which might occupy the world's thought more than it does.

There is no doubt that, one day, the awakening of the world to its duty and relationship to dumb creatures will be more seriously considered than it is at present. Indeed, it may come to be thought that kindness to the beasts is a sure gauge of a country's civilisation. At any rate, the most highly civilised men and women in our day are often distinguished by their vast sympathy with the animal world.

Thomas Hardy was conspicuously great in his attitude to bird and moth and butterfly and tells us humbly of his great desire to do what he could that "such innocent creatures should come to no harm," and here he joins company in thought with the good saints of the early Christian church, especially the Celtic church, who long, long ago preached kindness to bird and beast. Indeed, after reading Hardy's verses on "The Darkling Thrush," which is surely one of the loveliest poems in the world, I thought of Malo and Godric and Giles and Hervé, who so much loved the birds and wild creatures of the greenwood who came to visit them in their humble dwellings amidst the forest silences of Brittany, or Ireland, or old Northumbria. They, like Hardy, must have sometimes heard, in drear midwinter,—

"a voice burst forth among
The black twigs overhead
In a full-hearted evensong
Of joy unlimited,
An aged thrush, frail, gaunt and small,
In blast-beruffled plume,
Had chosen thus to fling his soul
Upon the growing gloom.

So little cause for carollings
Of such ecstatic sound
Was written on terrestial things
Afar or nigh around,
That I could think there trembled through
His happy good-night air
Some blessed Hope, whereof he knew
And I was unaware."

Maybe the saints in the woods thought they knew of better reasons for song; maybe, too, they interpreted the song of thrush and blackbird differently. One lyrist of the Middle Ages thought as he listened that a bird with feathers black sang evermore to him,

"Make amends, man, truly, make amends."

But all these, and Hardy, and our modern poets who love the birds belong to one blessed company. Sir Isaac Newton, who regarded all cruelty to animals as a violation of Christian morality, would have no difficulty in finding friends among the philosophers. For Montaigne would speak up at once and say of the hunt, "It was ever a grievous spectacle unto me."

Then maybe some poet present would say, "Well, they improve on earth: even the poor fox finds friends in these days," and so Robert Bridges' fine lines about the hunted fox might come to be talked about—the desperate fox who ran into a cot where with his eyes he pleaded to the good wife:

"altho' he knoweth naught of the heart of Divinity
of that Nature to whom he pleadeth, nor knoweth
ev'n that he pleaded, yet he pleadeth not in vain
—so great is Nature—for the good wife hath pity,
will suffer him to hide there under settle or bed
until the hunt be passed, will cheer him and give him
milk of her children's share until he be restor'd
when she will let him forth to his roguish freedom again."

William Blake, in that society, would find a friend in W. H. Hudson, too, and both maybe would talk awhile with Wordsworth about robins or about that sweet green linnet, brother of the dancing leaves,

"Scattering his gladness everywhere,"

who sang sometimes among the blossoms of a pear tree, in the northern poet's garden. And all these great men, by this one love would be united to us who live in the world today, and to one another.

This is our fancy. It must fade as fancies do; but Thomas Hardy was sustained by the prophetic thought that whatever the course of the future on earth one thing was certain, that loving-kindness was bound to increase. Doubtless, he came to this conclusion because if we review the past we cannot help noticing that men have steadily improved in their treatment of bird and beast. Not all advancing together, but the few leading others onward, so that from age to age there are more and more who are pitiful and gentle.

G. T.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

"Can You Tell Me—"

It was a modest purple violet nodded to me that morn,
When I scanned the hills and valleys for my cow
With a crumpled horn;

I heard no cowbells tinkle, and well in my heart I knew,
Bess had gone to stray in the mountains beyond
The distant blue.

So I stooped and whispered softly to the upturned dainty flower—
"Can you tell me if she went past here, and can you remember
The hour?"

Then I listened oh, ever so gently, lying close to the dewy cup,
Till I caught a plaintive murmur; then smiling with joy,
Looked up:—

Over the mountains in shadow, the cows came one by one,
Straggling down to the brookside now golden with
Setting sun,

And in their midst was Bess, my cow with a crumpled horn,
Whom I had sought by hill and valley, since the early
Hours of morn.

"Now I must leave you, Violet," I said, and turned away.
"I might take you with me, but you would only last
For the day.

So I leave you here in your beauty to find you again, I pray,
When I search the hills and valleys for my Bess when
She goes astray."

RUTH FRIERSON.

The Back of the Inn. From an Etching by Hugh Paton.

The Nature of Spanish Trains

The idlest of all idle days may be passed in a Spanish train. It is no *roaring, bustling affair like the trains of other countries; it is something* that . . . quite incidentally takes passengers from one place to another in a manner befitting a country that has never learned to hurry.

I remember how when going on a short journey in Andalusia, the train that carried me stopped at a small junction. The station buildings were all on one side of the line, and included a charming little farm-house and a glittering flower garden half-screened from passengers by a wall of undried tapia. Tickets were issued in the farm-house kitchen which was made as official as possible by the presence at its door of two members of the Guardia Civil who were on duty. These good fellows . . . chattered affably with passengers, but bore real carbines and wore cocked hats that no evildoer might seek to carry off train or station, or even hold passengers to ransom.

While we were at rest here, after some hours of travel at the rate of at least twelve miles an hour, the driver uncoupled his engine and proceeded down the line with it in the direction we were not to take. The passengers walked contentedly up and down . . . ate oranges . . . or watched the bloom of figs, pears, and quinces in the orchard and the acacias in the garden beyond. At last I became uneasy and asked where the driver had gone. "Pedro has run down the line on his engine to take a birthday gift to his mother who lives over there," explained the stationmaster; "he is indeed a good son, and will not trust his parcel to the post" . . . And when the good son had come back from his mission he restored the engine to its proper position, and we re-entered the train which went on its journey after three-quarters of an hour's delay.

On another occasion, just as we were leaving a wayside station some young turkeys escaped from the garden, and the stationmaster stopped the train lest it should do any damage to them. As some of the passengers were in a hurry that day, they left their carriages and with the aid of broom and sticks provided by the stationmaster's wife, hunted the errant poultry home. Then we were allowed to proceed. While time is your servant all this does not matter; if he be your master of course you do not go to Southern Spain. . . .

In England no man is a hero because he travels by rail; in the villages of Southern Spain I am inclined to think the case is different, and that you advance in the social scale in the Andalusia country-side if you have so much as a friend who travels in a train. When the engine pants into the station, conscious of a great task nobly done, all the villagers have assembled to meet it. The function corresponds in Andalusian fashion to Church Parade in Hyde Park. The stationmaster moves with an air of distinction through one of the most interesting crowds to be seen anywhere. . . .

Seeing the amount of public interest taken in the train's arrival, the stationmaster would be a callous fellow indeed if he sent the long-expected visitor away too soon. I am inclined to think that he enjoys his official position immensely. . . . Only when he realises that the train has done its duty by the district does he ring his bell with an energy and vigour worthy the occasion.—S. L. BENSUSAN, in "Home Life in Spain."

THE English main roads under the passing cars now sound high and thin, or deep like violins, where less than a generation ago, with the hammering of horses' hoofs and the skipping of cartwheels, they rang like dulcimers. The roads were almost deserted: the railways had devoured the commerce of the inns and for a hundred years they had been in decadence. Now, to the main road inns the motor car is bringing back that commerce. Macadam restores what steel took away.

How will the innkeepers like the breaking of their century of peace? On the main roads, no doubt, the inn falls into the hands of the more efficient townspeople who have retired with a little money to that country existence which is the secret vision and hope of all urban Englishmen. But it is doubtful if that peace will be broken anywhere else. The motorist suffers from a delusion peculiar to the age: that he must get somewhere. Having "got," his immediate thought is to "get" back. His map is not an ordinance survey as sensitive as an etching, but a flat tangle of blue or red highways, wriggling like a nest of serpents.

He will not know that the hills through which his car gouges like a driven chisel, hold "Corners," "Ends," and "Greens," each with its "Bull's Head" or "White Horse" or "Dog and Duck," or even the lordly "St. George and the Dragon." Their walls are softened russet, their windows clear as rain, their passages are narrow, their rooms acrid and modest. In their outhouses, barns and stables, wagons stand and the shafts of traps are tipped up. Rooks blow down from trees like leaves in autumn and the sober fields lie in a decent perspective, hedgerow evenly receding into hedgerow, with oaks and elms among them which, in the wettish winter dusk, are fountains of darkness. Voices in the inn sound simple and flat, soft and practical, speech quietly and awkwardly patterned in the yellow oil light. There are few strangers in the year; the voices are as habitual as the nightly gathering together of the stars.

Etching

A few strokes set the scene.

Against the pale horizon races the low bare line of the hills.

From some chimney in the valley rises a trailing wisp of smoke.

Near by, the light tracks of field mice trace a lacy pattern in the snow.

Tall brown weed stalks thrust angularly upward.

Upon one of them sways a small gray bird. He is diligently extracting dry seeds from a withered pod. It is a table in the wilderness indeed. Perhaps it is gratitude that speaks in his little chirps, both wistful, and contented.

Here the etcher's task is not so simple. Long patience must be his, and cunning skill and some reflection of the Mind that framed this exquisite creature and shaped his tiny feathers and curved his wings for happy flight.

Beyond the rim of this vivid silence waits the day's work.

Here, where human confusion becomes incredible, human discord impossible, the straight way lies open. Simple and plain as the line of yonder hills.

From the calm and love of this white hour shall come right decisions and just acts.

Å smede sin egen lykke

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

"MENNESKET er sin egen lykkes smed." På vilde motsi disse ord av Thoreau; ennu færre utøver til stadighet det herredømme som de antyder. På alle kanter ser man menn og kvinner, trykket under misstemning, og hvis de blev spurt, vilde kanskje mange av dem forsøke å rettferdiggjøre sin nedstemthet på basis av en eller annen ubehagelig situasjon eller omstendighet som tilsynelatende ikke lar sig rette på. En kan si at han er ulykkelig fordi hans helbred har sviktet, og han ikke vet hvorledes han skal gjenvinne den. En annen ser ingen vei ut av sine fortvilede omstendigheter; hans forretning går det galt med, og efter hvad han frykter, venter finansiell ruin ham ved neste hjørne. En tredje klager over at noget som han lenge har ønsket sig, og som han har arbeidet hårdt for å opnå, plutselig er snappet ham ut av hendene, og dermed er hans mentale fred borte,—og således videre gjennem den hele skala av menneskelige lidelser.

Det faktum står dog fast at glede og tilfredshet er menneskets guddommelige arvelodd. Og man har kun å rekke ut i den riktige retning og fordre dem som sin eiendom. Lykke er, lik solskinnet, innen alles rekkevidde; men den kan ikke få innpass gjennem mørke skygger. Der er dem som kun ved anstrengelse tilegner sig både lykke og solskinn. Der er også dem hvis smussige bolig aldri nåes av solskinnet, gå ut i det fri for å føle varme og glød fra solens klare stråler. Således må den som i sine affærer kun ser mørke og ulykke, gripe sig an, forlate den bevissthet som kun kretser om sig selv, vende sig bort fra tåkehylet nedstemthet, tvil og frykt, og se opad, inn i det herlige lys fra Guds allmakt, allvitenhet og allestedsnærvær.

„Møt enhver ugunstig omstendighet som dens herre," er i kort sum hvad Mrs. Eddy pålegger oss i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (s. 419)), og det skulde være målet for hver Christian Scientist å opfylle denne fordring. At den er mulig å opfylle kan der ikke være tvil om, for har vi ikke et eksempel i ham som grunnet Kristendommen, som overvandt verden, og som sa om sitt mektige verk: „Faderen som bliver i mig, han gjør sine gjerninger"? Og har vi ikke alle den samme kjærlige Far, alltid rede til å gjøre de samme gjerninger overalt hvor den samme uselviske ånd hersker?

Men det må vi huske: å beherske en ugunstig omstendighet er ikke nødvendigvis det samme som å omskape den efter vårt eget behag. Prøven på vårt herredømme ligger hovedsakelig i den stilling vi inntar overfor enhver given situasjon. Vi kan vel ikke være ansvarlige for omstendighetene, men ikke i noget tilfelle kan vi unddrage oss ansvarligheten for å overvinde de forestillinger som vilde gjøre oss til tjenere under disse omstendigheter istedenfor til herrer. Hvis omstendighetene er plagsomme, er anledningen vår til å styrke vår tålmodighet, likevekt og sinnsro. Hvis fremtiden ser mørk og truende ut, er det vår sak å styrke vår tro på guddommelig godhet og å lære å vente på Gud med tillit og mot. Om venner svikter, og fiender baktaler, vil vår belønning være stor hvis vi derved lærer den dyrebare lekse å elske våre fiender.

Hver hindring og hver prøvelse gir anledning til å slutte oss nærmere til Gud og til å utvikle mere av åndelige egenskaper. Ens lykke, velferd og fremskritt må ikke være avhengig av de omstendigheter man er underlagt eller de vilkår man omgis av, men av ens trofasthet i å utøve det herredømme som Gud har skjenket sine barn. Paulus, en av Jesu forfulgte tilhengere, lærte å vende motgang til vinding. I sitt annet brev til Korinthierne erklærte han: „Derfor vil jeg helst rose mig av min skrøbelighed for at Kristi kraft kan bo i mig", for, sier han, „når jeg er skrøbelig, da er jeg stærk". Et sådant uttrykk av målbevissthet og tillit til det godes endelige seier kunde kun komme fra en som levet i den sanne opfatning av tilværelse, „skjult med Kristus i Gud".

Gjennem alle sine skrifter viser Mrs. Eddy at grunnlaget for sann lykke er åndelig kjærlighet. I „The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (s. 127) skriver hun: „Lykkelige er de mennesker hvis Gud er Alt-i-alt, som kun ber om å bli bedømt efter sine gjerninger, som lever for å elske." Lykke er en åndelig egenskap og finnes ikke i materie. Den er ikke noget som er langt borte; den er alltid for hånden. Hvis vi ikke føler lykke, må vi undersøke vår tenkning vel, for sorg og bedrøvelse, uhell og nedstemthet, skuffelse og fortvilelse finner intet tilhold i et hjerte som alltid slår av kjærlighet til Gud og mennesker.

Kristus Jesus kalles undertiden en mann full av piner, uten tvil på grunn av den fryktelige forfølgelse han møtte. Men i Bibelens beretning finner vi ikke at han forbandt synd og sykdom med sig selv. Hans liv var fylt av kjærlighet til Gud og mennesker. Hans aldri sviktende kjærlighet lot ham, selv på korset, fortsette sitt tjenende arbeide med det herlige resultat å bevise for menneskeheten at den sanne forståelse av Gud som Liv overvinner troen på død, i Skriften kalt „den sidste fiende." For sine forfølgere bad han: „Fader, forlad dem, thi de vet ikke hvad de gjør." Han opnådde sin glede og sin seier ved i sitt daglige liv å vise guddommelig Kjærlighets overherredømme.

Bridges

Founding a constant grandeur
On inconstant sand,
Bridges hurtle rivers
And land.

Surely, their perfect sinews,
Under long duress,
Hold a crouching posture
Motionless.

Beams arch high, and girders—
The Z-bar, the truss—
That we may cross laughing,
Oblivious

That there is a river,
Blackened by the night,
Where a mighty shadow
Glistens white.

—MARION STROBEL, in *Poetry*.

Cultivating Happiness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"MAN is the artificer of his own happiness." Few would dispute these words of Thoreau in theory; yet fewer still habitually exercise the dominion which they imply. On all sides are to be seen men and women burdened with depression; and perhaps, if interrogated, many of them would endeavor to justify their distress on the basis of some undesirable and apparently uncontrollable situation or circumstance. One may say he is unhappy because his health has failed, and he does not know how to regain it. Another sees no relief from his misery; his business is suffering and, as he believes, financial ruin is awaiting him just around the corner. Still another complains that something which he has long desired, and which he has striven laboriously to attain, has suddenly been snatched away, and with it has gone his mental peace,—and so on throughout the entire gamut of human woes.

The fact remains, however, that joy and gladness are man's divine heritage, and one has only to reach out in the right direction and claim them as his own. Happiness, like sunshine, is available to all; but it cannot be admitted through drawn shades. Some may not be able to appropriate either sunshine or happiness without effort. Indeed, there are those whose dingy quarters are never reached by the sunshine, and they must leave their four walls and go out into the open to feel the warmth and glow of the sun's bright rays. So the person who sees in his affairs only gloom and disaster needs to bestir himself, leave the bounds of his self-centered habitation, turn away from the mists of discouragement, doubt, and fear, and look upward into the glorious light of God's omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence.

"Meet every adverse circumstance as its master" is the summary injunction which Mrs. Eddy gives in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 419); and it should be the aim of every Christian Scientist to fulfill this requirement. That it is possible of fulfillment cannot be questioned; for have we not the example of him who founded Christianity, who overcame the world, and who said concerning his achievement, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works"? And have we not all the same loving Father, ever ready to do the same works wherever the same spirit of selflessness dwells?

It should be remembered, however, that mastering an adverse circumstance does not necessarily mean shaping it to our own liking. The test of our mastery lies chiefly in our attitude toward any given situation. We may not be accountable for circumstances; but in no case can we escape the responsibility of overcoming the beliefs that would make us vassals instead of masters of these circumstances. If conditions are annoying, the opportunity is ours to develop patience, poise, and serenity. If the future looks dark and foreboding, it is ours to strengthen our faith in divine goodness, and to learn to wait on God with confidence and courage. If friends betray and enemies malign, great will be our reward if thereby we learn the precious lesson of loving our enemies.

Every obstacle and every trial affords the opportunity to draw closer to God and to cultivate more of spiritual qualities. One's happiness, welfare, and progress are not to be determined by the circumstances in which he is involved, or the conditions which surround him, but by his faithfulness in exercising the dominion which God has bestowed upon His children. Paul, one of the persecuted followers of Christ Jesus, learned to turn adversity to profit. In his second message to the Corinthians he declared, "Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my infirmities, that the power of Christ may rest upon me;" for, he said, "when I am weak, then am I strong." Such an expression of steadfastness of purpose and confidence in the ultimate triumph of good could come only from one abiding in the true sense of existence as "hid with Christ in God."

Throughout her writings Mrs. Eddy points out that the basis of true happiness is spiritual love. In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 127) she writes, "Happy are the people whose God is All-in-all, who ask only to be judged according to their works, who live to love." Happiness is a spiritual quality, and is not to be found in materiality. It is not something afar off; it is ever at hand. If we do not experience happiness, we may well look to our thinking; for sorrow and sadness, disappointment and discouragement, failure and despair, find no abiding place in a heart that ever throbs with love for God and man.

Christ Jesus is sometimes called the man of sorrows, doubtless because of the tremendous persecution which he encountered. But in the Biblical record we do not find that he associated sorrow or sadness with himself. His was a life filled with love for God and man. His never failing love caused him, even on the cross, to continue his ministry, with the glorious result of proving to mankind that the true understanding of God as Life overcomes the belief in death, described in the Scriptures as "the last enemy." For his persecutors he prayed, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." He attained his joy and his victory by exemplifying in his daily living the supremacy of divine Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.]

A Factory Rainbow

I open my eyes
And look out of the window.
It is dark.
Could it be so very early
That the sun is still hiding?
I wait a while,
Then I hear sounds,
Drops of rain on the pavements.
It is dark and gloomy,
Not pleasant to work today.
I hurry through the wet streets,
Splashing into puddles,
Crossing mud gutters.
I am greeted with a "Good morning!
A bad day to travel on!"
I am ready to work.
I look over my silk,
Dark green, deep purple, black. . . .
I look at my color order,
I am ahead on all dark colors.
Orchid, yellow, orange and pink;
If I can't have the sunshine,
I can have the rainbow.

—ROSE SAADI, in "The Workers Look at the Stars."

Interpretation

The lantern of Diogenes seldom lights up fidelity. For to do so it must, rather paradoxically, shine through Fantasy's lenses of rose and gray. Very rarely are the bald words of a "statistical" description sufficient by themselves. The labored fidelity of mere syllables, however complex, euphonious, or numerous, can hardly attain to even a photographic exactness. For a camera, even though it fail to register the sounds and overtones, hues and colors, that are an integral part of any scene or object, does seize a blended whole, an ensemble, with a faithfulness as to external detail that comes near to distortion.

Not so can a series of phrases, even if as colossal as Hugo's, usually bind an object. Not even when our vocabularies are as rich as our experiences will realistic details of even the most primitive simplicities be much more than two-dimensional mosaics. They may contain tesseræ with all the violent and subtle coloring, large or minute shapes, myriad shapes, forms, of ancient Roman tiling—but mosaics they remain. It is true that for our appreciation it is of little import whether a scene comes to us in the side-by-side piecing of a flat presentation or in the successive series of a printed or filmed description. But the full meaning of anything needs other aids for its representation than exact detailed transcription. It needs the interpretation of an artist as well as the record of the observer. It needs a flood light of general purpose, the many colored sidelights of imaginative relations, the various timbered voices of the instruments and choirs that accompany anything in nature or society.

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STOCKS SWING WITHIN NARROW PRICE GROOVE

Rather Wide Fluctuations of Specialties Only Feature

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Trading in today's stock market was largely a specialty affair, with standard industrials and rails moving within rather narrow and irregular limits.

Pools succeeded in marking up about a dozen issues to new high records, and a few soft spots were uncovered by bear traders. Trading was in moderate volume, although a few large blocks of stocks changed hands in the early part of the session.

Renewal of call money at 4½ per cent tended to check bullish operations, although there was little calling of bank loans. Trade developments were largely favorable, the chief item being reports of a further increase in steel mill operations and a stiffening tendency in the iron and steel market.

American Express extended its early gain to more than 9 points by early afternoon and American Railway Express jumped nearly 7 points. Baldwin also moved up 7 points despite the publication of an unfavorable 1927 earnings report the other day. Standard Plate Glass common advanced from $3 to $5 a share and the preferred from $12 to $19. Gold Dust and Air Reduction also responded to pool operations.

Pan-American issues sold below $40 for the first time since 1921. DuPont broke 6 points, and weakness cropped out in Wright Aeronautical, Case Threshing, Rossia Insurance and American Zinc pfd.

The closing was irregular. Constructive interests turned to public utilities and merchandising shares in the late trading to offset the effect of a five-point drop in Freeport, Tex., and further liquidation of oils, which sank to new low levels. Montana Power, Peoples Gas, Brooklyn Edison and Mallinson Company improved 3 to 5 points, and General Motors and United States Steel were marked up to 137⅞ and 145 respectively. Hupp Motors crossed 39 on large dealings. Total sales approximated 1,900,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables quoted around $4.87 15-32.

Bond prices had a firmer trend in today's market, but the volume of trading showed few signs of expanding.

New offerings again gathered considerable force, the day's total running close to $35,000,000. The chief item among these was the $15,000,000 loan to the Republic of Finland, which was reported promptly oversubscribed.

Growing interest was evidenced in a few railroad mortgages, especially Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5s, Canadian Pacific 5½s and "Katy" 5s. California Petroleum 5s changed hands in rather large amounts, with little effect on the price.

CONDITIONS FOR SPECULATION IN 1928 ONLY FAIR

The most important development in the field of finance, says Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, in that company's business bulletin, "has been the advance in the rediscount rates of the federal reserve banks, and the accompanying stiffening in short-term interest rates, all of which has dampened speculative enthusiasm, and may be expected to result in declines in security prices.

"Nevertheless, it is to be remembered that most of the phenomenal prosperity of 1926 was developed with rediscount rates at present levels, and with short-time interest rates distinctly higher than those now maintaining. It is clear that there will be available this year an ample supply of readily available credit that can be secured at easy rates for every worthy business requirement.

"Probably we are entering upon a rather sober nonspeculative business year. The general levels of security prices appear to be too high to make at all probable any considerable further advances in the face of stiffening interest rates.

"Commodity speculation thrives only when prices advance sharply, and such advances are most unlikely in view of the advancing costs of credit. Real estate speculation is still declining, and it bids fair to continue to do so.

"The present prospects are that conditions for business this year will range from fair to poor."

DIVIDENDS

Southern New England Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable April 16 to stock of record March 31.

Wamsutta Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 14.

Pilgrim Mills of Fall River declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable March 31 to stock of record March 28.

Cuban American Sugar declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, both payable April 2 to stock of record March 3.

American Seating Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

American Chain Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 21.

Directors of the U. S. L. Battery Corporation (formerly United States Light & Heat Corporation) have declared a quarterly dividend of $1 on the common stock, contrasted with 50 cents three months ago. The company made its initial dividend payment of 50 cents six months ago. The regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the preferred A and 17½ cents on the preferred B were also declared, all dividends to be paid April 2 to stockholders of record of Feb. 27.

Paramount Famous Lasky Corporation declared the regular quarterly common dividend of $2, payable April 2, to stock of record March 15.

Illinois Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent and 1¾ per cent, respectively, on 6 per cent and 7 per cent preferred stock, both payable April 2, to stock of record March 15.

Scovill Manufacturing Company declared a quarterly dividend of 60 cents a share, payable April 2 to stock of record March 23. This is same rate as declared three months ago, and compares with 75 cents in previous quarter.

Reo Motor declared extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, both payable April 2 to stock of record March 3. These are same as were declared in preceding quarter.

The Gamewell Company declared regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.75 a share, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 20, and regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share on common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record March 5.

Dictaphone Corporation has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock and in addition an extra dividend of 50 cents; also the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share on the preferred, both payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 17.

McCRORY STORES CORPORATION

McCrory Stores Corporation in 1927 earned $6.36 a share on the combined shares of common and common B, compared with $4.30 on 282,773 combined shares in 1926.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb.15	Last Feb.14
600	Abitibi	79	78	78	78¼
200	Ab & Straus	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	..
250	Ab & Str pf	112	111	111	112
300	Adams Ex.	293	290	293	293
200	Adv-Ru	13½	13½	13½	14
100	Adv-Ru pf.	40½	40½	40½	42
2000	Adams E pf	97	96⅞	97	96½
1300	Ahumada	3¾	3½	3½	3½
1300	Air Reduc.	186¼	184	186¼	..
13200	Ajax Rub.	11	10	10⅝	11
5000	Alaska Jun.	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
50	Alb PWP pf.	109	109	109	109
6900	Allied Ch.	152⅜	151½	152⅜	152⅝
200	Allis-Chal	120	120	120	120¼
300	Amal Lea.	13½	12⅞	13¼	13
1800	Amerada	29½	29	29	29½
100	Am Ag Ch.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19⅞
2100	Am Ag C pf	63⅝	62	63⅝	63⅞
10	Am Bk N pf.	61	61	61	..
200	Am Bk Note	80	80	80	..
1200	Am Beet S.	15½	14⅞	15¼	15½
1500	Am Bosch.	17⅝	17	17⅛	17
500	Am Brake.	45½	45¼	45¼	46
1800	Am Br. Bov.	16⅞	16½	16⅞	16½
200	Am B B pf.	62	59	62	62⅜
31700	Am Can	80⅜	79⅜	79½	80⅞
1600	Am Car & F	107½	107	107	107⅛
500	Am Chicle	75	74	75	75⅝
300	Am En Til.	60	58	58	..
4300	Am Ex	192	185	190⅛	183
200	Am & F Pw	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	24¼
500	Am&FP pf	107½	107¼	107½	..
200	Am Hide	12½	12½	12⅝	..
100	Am Hide pf.	57	57	57	..
5300	Am Ice	32¼	31⅝	32⅜	32½
1800	Am Int Crp.	80	79½	79½	80
700	Am La Fr.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
3600	Am Linseed.	73⅞	72½	72⅜	74
2500	Am Loco	109⅜	109	109⅜	109½
200	Am Loco pf.	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
140	Am Met pf.	119⅜	119½	119½	119½
700	Am Piano	21⅜	21	21	21⅜
1100	Am Pw&Lt	66	65¼	65½	66
800	Am Radiat.	131½	131¼	131¼	132
17700	Am Ry Ex	132	128	128⅞	125
2800	Am Republic	61¼	60¼	60¼	60
600	Am S Razor	57	56½	57	56⅝
100	Am Seating.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39
6300	Am Smelt.	179½	178¼	178⅜	179
3500	Am Stl Fnd.	61	60⅛	60⅛	60⅝
1100	Am Sugar.	57⅝	57	57⅜	57
1500	Am Sug pf.	103	102¼	102¼	103¼
100	Am el&Cab.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	30
1400	Am T&T	178¾	178⅛	178⅛	178⅞
200	Am Type	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	120
300	Am WW 1pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜
2600	Am WW nw	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛	57⅛
300	Am Wool	24⅜	24	24	24⅜
4200	Am Wool pf	61⅞	60¼	60½	60⅞
800	Am Writ ct.	18⅜	18	18	..
7100	Am Zinc	16⅜	13½	13½	16⅝
3700	Am Zinc pf.	71⅜	68⅜	68⅞	71
5100	Anaconda	58⅜	57⅛	57⅛	58⅝
100	Arch Dan.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	..
300	Armour D pf	91	91	91	91
7100	Arm Ill A.	15⅜	14⅞	15	15⅛
23500	Arm Ill B.	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
1400	Arm Ill pf.	80⅜	79⅝	80	79⅞
800	Arnold Cons.	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝	47½
100	Art Metals.	27	27	27	27¼
1100	Asso DG	43⅞	43½	43⅝	43½
1000	Asso Oil	38	38	38	..
1200	Atchison	185½	184⅝	185½	186
100	Atchison pf.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103½
12500	Atchison rts.	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
400	Atl Coast L	178	177	178	177
1400	Atl G&WI.	41	40	40	..
800	Auto Sales	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8½
3000	Atl Refin	100¼	99½	99⅜	100½
100	Atlas Powd.	65	65	65	..
50	Atlas Pw pf.	107	106¼	106¼	107½
200	Atlas Tack.	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
100	Austin N	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Auto Strop A	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	45
900	Baldwin	250	249	249⅞	243
3300	Balt & Ohio	111⅜	110½	110⅜	111
100	Balt & O pf	80	80	80	80
100	Bamber pf.	111	111	111	..
200	Bangor & A	76½	75¼	75¼	77
4100	Barnsdall A.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝
400	Beacon Oil.	15¼	15	15¼	14⅝
200	Beechnut	79	79	79	80
5900	Belding H.	20⅜	19¼	19½	19¼
200	Best & Co.	58⅝	57⅝	58⅜	58
7300	Beth Steel.	60⅜	59⅝	60	59⅞
500	Beth Stl 7%	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅜
10	Bl'm'dale pf.	111	11	111	..
10	Blum'thal pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	..
3800	Bon Ami A.	74⅞	73	74⅞	73½
100	Both Fish.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
200	Botany M.	22½	22	22½	..
1900	Briggs	22⅜	22	22⅜	22¼
300	Brit Steel.	4	3½	3½	3½
3500	Br Edison.	235⅜	230	234	232
200	Br Man pf.	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	88
600	Br Un Gas.	154½	153	154	154⅜
200	Borden Co	168	168	168	170⅞
200	Brown Shoe.	49	49	49	49⅜
700	Bruns Balke	30½	30⅜	30½	30½
10600	Bruns Term	19⅞	18	19⅝	18
200	Bel NR ppf.	86⅛	86	86⅛	86
300	Burns Br B.	16⅝	16⅝	1⅝	..
20	Burns Br pf	99	99	99	99
200	Burroughs	157¼	157	157	..
1400	Buc Erie	26¼	25⅞	26	26⅜
10	Bush Big pf	114¼	114¼	114¼	..
100	Bush Term.	61	61	61	..
50	Bush T deb	111	111	111	111
1000	Butte Cop	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
300	Butte & Sup	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
1700	Buc E cvpf.	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝	35⅛
200	Butterick	47½	47¼	47¼	47⅞
4900	Byers Co	109⅝	107½	108½	110
500	Cal Pack	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	74⅞
3800	Cal Pet	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞
1600	Callahan	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Cal & Ariz.	102⅜	102	102⅜	102
2700	Cal & Hecla	22⅜	21¼	22⅛	22½
17600	Canada Dry	68⅝	66	66⅞	68⅜
400	Can Pac	202⅜	202¼	202⅛	202⅜
600	Case Thresh.	264	262	262	265
600	Cen Alloy.	30⅝	30¼	30¼	30½
100	Century Rib.	12½	12½	12½	11⅝
10	Cent Rib pf.	81½	81½	81½	..
600	Cerro de P.	65⅜	64½	65	65
1600	Cert-Teed	58½	58⅛	58⅜	58½
1200	Certo Corp.	74½	74	74½	74½
300	Chand-Clev	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	..
300	Chand-Cl pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
50	Chat&Pnx	640	635	635	645
2000	Ches & Ohio	192	191⅝	192	194
100	Ches Corp.	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	76⅛
1100	Chi&Alt pf.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Chi&E Ill.	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	38
900	Chi&E Ill pf	64⅜	64	64	64½
800	Chi Gt West	10⅜	9⅜	10¼	10⅜
900	Chi Gt W pf	24	23⅜	24	23⅝
9200	ChiM&SP	16¼	16	16⅛	16⅝
3500	ChiM&SP ct	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	16
4100	ChiM&SP pf	31⅜	30⅛	30⅞	30⅝
6200	ChiM&S pfct	31	30½	30⅝	30⅝
900	Chi&NW	81	80½	80⅞	81¼
200	Chi&NW pf.	140	140	140	..
100	Chi Pneu	132½	132½	132½	100
500	Chi RI	108¼	108	108⅛	108⅝
200	Chi RI 6%.	102	102	1 02	102
210	Chi Yel Cab	36	36	36	39
300	Childs	46⅝	46½	46⅝	47
1700	Chile Cop.	40½	40⅜	40½	40⅝
100	Christie Bro	122	122	122	..
17800	Chrysler	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	59½
200	Chrysler pf.	115	114⅞	114⅞	115
7300	City Stor B.	88⅜	85½	85⅝	85
700	Cluett Pbdy.	90	88	88⅜	90⅛
1100	Coca Cola.	135	134	134	135½
5100	Collins & A.	95½	94⅝	94⅝	96
7000	Colo F&I	77⅝	76½	77¼	78¼
200	Col Carbon.	93	92½	92½	..
6600	Col Gas.	93⅜	91⅜	93⅛	92¼
300	Com Cred.	22	21⅞	22	22
150	ComCr 1pf.	90	89⅜	89⅜	90
50	ComCred pf.	23	23	23	..
130	ComCr pf B.	24⅞	24½	24⅞	..
100	ComInvTr.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	..
600	ComI6½%.	97	96	97	..
200	Com Sol	162⅜	162½	162½	163⅛
1500	Comwith Pw	66½	65½	66	65⅞
100	Conde Nast.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	..
2900	Congoleum.	25⅜	25	25¼	25½
300	Con Dist.	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
21600	Con Gas	134⅝	132½	134	135
5500	ConRyC pf.	74½	71	74½	71
2800	ConTextile.	4	3⅜	3⅞	4
1600	ContBak A.	50	49	50	49¼
1300	Cont Bak B.	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
200	Cont Bak pf	95½	95½	95½	96
8600	Cont Can	90⅞	89½	90⅞	90
2200	Cont Ins	76½	75	76	77
1820	Cont Motors	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
2100	Corn Prd.	67⅝	66⅞	67½	67⅝
1700	Coty	136⅞	134½	136⅞	135
300	Crucible	88	87½	87⅜	87⅝
500	Cuba Cane.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	6
300	Cuba C pf.	25	25	25	25⅜
1000	Cuba Co	25⅜	25¼	25¼	25⅝
100	Cuba Ry pf.	92	90	92	..
2200	Cub Am S.	20¼	20	20	20¼
300	Cub Am S pf.	102	101½	101¼	..
13100	Cudahy	70⅞	67⅝	69⅝	69¼
300	Curtiss A&M	60⅞	59⅝	59⅝	60
300	Curtiss pf.	135¼	135	135¼	..
1500	Cuyamel Fr.	53⅜	52⅞	53⅝	52½
1700	Davison	40⅜	40	40	40⅛
70	*Deere pf	117	116¼	117	118
200	Del Lac&W.	130½	130½	130½	131
500	Del & Hud.	165	165	165	165¼
200	Denv RG pf	54	54	54	..
100	Devoe& R A	49¼	48½	49¼	48½
100	Diamond M.	156	153½	153½	155⅝
10300	Dodge A	19⅛	18⅝	19	19⅞
4500	Dodge pf	71⅛	70	71⅛	70⅞
200	Dome Mines	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
100	Du So Shore	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
1800	Dupont	326	320	324	326
200	Dupont deb.	116⅜	116¼	116¼	..
200	Duquesne pf	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	..
900	East Kodak.	166½	165½	166½	166½
22500	Eaton Axle.	31⅛	29⅝	31	29⅞
2900	Elec Auto L	18⅞	17	18	..
6300	Elec Boat	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	15⅜
5400	Elec P&L.	33	32⅜	33	32⅜
500	ElecP&L pf.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅞
10500	Elec Refrig.	15⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
400	Elec Sto Bat	70	69⅞	70	70
500	Elk Horn.	7⅜	7	7¼	6½
610	Elk Horn pf	19	17	18⅜	17
300	Emer-Br A.	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	..
200	End John.	80	79⅞	79⅞	79⅜
100	End John pf.	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	..
700	Eng P S.	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜
100	Eng P S pf.	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
300	Equit Bldg.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	Erie & Pitts	67	67	67	..
2300	Erie	52	51⅛	51⅜	52
100	Erie 1pf.	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅜
100	Fairbanks.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
4700	Fed Lt & Tr	49⅝	48⅜	51	50
100	Fed Motor T	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	..
100	Fidelity Ins.	200⅛	[illegible]	200⅛	200⅞
[illegible]	First Nat St	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1500	Fisk Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
13800	Fleischmann	70⅞	70⅛	70⅛	70⅞
2290	Fox A	81¼	79⅛	79⅞	80⅜
4400	Fox A rts	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	1⅝
68300	Freeport Tx.	83⅞	78⅝	80½	84⅝
1000	Gabriel A	21½	21	21⅛	21⅛
4300	Gardner M	14⅝	13¼	14⅝	14⅛
2900	GenAm Tk	63⅞	62⅞	63⅜	62⅝
3200	Gen Asphalt	76⅝	75½	75½	76⅝
100	Gen Cable.	25	25	25	..
2100	Gen Cable A	58⅜	57	58	57
3200	Gen Elec.	129⅞	128⅝	129¼	129⅜
900	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	G G&E7%pf.	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	..
88900	Gen Motors.	137⅝	135⅞	137⅞	136½
200	Gen Mot 7%	125	125	125	125⅛
1900	Gen O Ad ct	47	44⅜	46⅛	45
2700	Gen Ry Sig.	110¼	108	109	110½
5000	Gen Refrac.	72⅝	69⅛	72	69⅛
1100	Gillette	101⅛	100½	101	102
1300	Gimbel Br.	40¼	40	40	41⅛
100	Gimbel pf.	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
5700	Glidden	21⅞	21¼	21½	22
75000	Gold Dust.	105⅝	101⅛	103⅝	102⅛
10400	Goodrich	87⅝	85⅝	86⅝	87⅛
100	Goodrich pf.	110	110	110	110
7000	Goodyear	65	63⅛	64	65
300	Goodyear 1pf	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99
1200	Gotham Hos	85⅝	85	85⅜	85⅞
800	Gotham nw.	85⅝	85	85⅛	85½
100	Gotham pf.	122⅝	122⅜	122⅜	..
600	Granby	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞	41⅞
1700	Graham Pge.	18	17⅛	17⅛	18
200	Grt Nor pf.	94⅞	94⅛	94⅞	95
1000	Grt W Sg.	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	32½
7300	Grt Nor Ore	23⅜	23	23	23⅜
15900	Greene-Can	136⅝	132	132⅞	135⅛
500	Guan Sug.	8	8	8	..
100	Gulf Mobile.	50	50	50	50
200	GulfS teel.	55	55	55	..
60	Hock Wt A.	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	..
10	Hanna 1 pf.	77	77	77	77⅜
100	Hartman A.	25½	25½	25½	..
600	Hartman B.	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	21⅜
400	Hershey	32	31⅛	31⅝	32⅜
500	Hoe & Co	27¼	27	27	27
200	Hershey pf.	71⅛	71	71	71
200	Hollander	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	30¼
200	Homestake	70	70	70	..
2700	Houston Oil.	138	134⅝	136¼	134¼
400	Hershey ppf.	102⅞	102⅜	102⅜	..
1100	Howe So	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	44⅛
900	Hud Man	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛	52⅜
14700	Hudson Mot.	83⅞	82⅛	83	83⅛
47700	Hupp Mot.	39⅛	36⅞	39	37
1400	Ill Central	135⅝	135⅛	135⅛	138
100	Ill Cen pf	135	135	135	135
1800	Ind Oil & G.	24⅝	24	24	24⅜
200	Indian Mot	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	38⅝
30	Indian M pf.	102	102	102	102
1600	Indian Refin.	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
2300	Indian Re ct	9⅜	9	9	9⅝
100	Indian Re pf	104	104	104	..
200	Ingersoll R	91⅞	91⅛	91⅞	91⅜
1400	Inland St	50⅝	50	50½	51⅞
900	Inspiration	20	19⅛	19⅜	20
200	Interboro R.	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	36
900	Intercon Rub	17⅞	17	17⅝	17⅛
2700	Int Business.	138	137⅛	138⅛	137⅛
1100	Int Cement.	64⅛	63⅛	63⅝	63⅛
9300	Int Comb.	51	49⅝	50⅝	50⅝
600	Int Harv	234⅛	232⅛	234⅛	236
100	Int Harv pf.	138⅝	138⅝	138⅝	139
6800	Int Match pf	102⅛	101⅛	102	102⅛
300	Int M Mar.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Int MMar pf	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
19000	Int Nickel.	92⅜	91⅛	92⅛	92
6800	Int Paper	74⅞	73⅛	74	74⅛
1500	Int Pap 7%.	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝
700	Int Silver rts	26	25⅛	25⅛	..
800	Int Tel & T.	141⅜	141⅛	141⅛	141⅜
100	Jewel pf	122	122	122	..
50	Iowa Cen	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
400	John Man pf	120	119⅛	119⅜	120
2600	Jon Man	121	119⅛	120⅛	120⅛
200	Jewel Tea	84	84	84	84
100	Jones & L pf	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
300	Jordan Mot	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9½
600	Jones Bros T	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	34
1300	Kan City So	55⅜	55	55½	55½
100	Kan C So pf	71½	71½	71½	..
12100	Kayser	71⅜	70⅛	70⅛	69⅛
9800	Kelly Sprng	20⅜	19⅛	20	20⅛
200	Kelly Sp 6%	60	60	60	..
100	Kelsey Wh.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
8400	Kennecott	84⅛	83⅜	83⅞	85
90	Kinney pf.	96	94½	94½	95⅜
2000	Kraft Chees	66	65⅛	65⅝	66⅛
1700	Kresge	67	66½	66⅜	66⅝
10	Kresge pf	115	115	115	..
100	Kresge Co	91	91	91	..
4200	Krager Gr	80	78½	78½	79
1200	Lago Oil	31⅜	30½	30½	31
5700	Lee Rubber	20	18	20	18
100	Lehigh Val	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86
100	Life Savers	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34½
3000	Liquid Car	69	66	69	67
3700	Loews Inc	62	61½	61⅝	61⅜
1200	Loft Inc	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
7800	Loose-W	53½	52½	52⅞	53⅞
1800	Lou Oil Ref	10¼	10	10	10¼
260	Lou Oil pf	86⅜	84½	84½	86⅝
200	Lou G&E A	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
200	Louis & N	148⅛	148	148	148⅝
2100	Ludium Stl	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	32
100	McCall	63	63	63	63½
10	McCrory Str	82	82	82	..
7600	Mack Tr	100½	99⅛	100⅜	100
200	Mackay pf	70	70	70	..
300	Madison Sq.	25½	25⅛	25⅛	25¼
200	Magma Cop.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	50
12000	Mallinson	22½	19⅝	21	19
50	Mallinson pf	91½	90	91½	88
200	Mandel Bros	39	37½	39	..
800	Man El Sup	50¼	50	50	50½
5900	Marland Oil.	34	33½	33⅝	34
1000	Marlin Rock	48½	47⅝	48	48
500	Mart-Parry.	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
10	Math Alk pf	116	116	116	..
600	*May Dpt St	80¼	79⅜	79⅜	81
100	Maytag	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
300	Mex Seabd.	6½	6½	6½	6½
200	Miami Cop.	19	18⅞	18⅞	19
900	Mid Cont.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26¼
2600	Mid States.	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	3
1400	Miller Rub.	23⅜	21⅛	21⅜	..
100	Min & StL.	2½	2½	2½	2½
600	Mo K&T	35½	35⅛	35⅛	35⅝
500	Mo KT pf.	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅛
2400	Mo Pac	46¼	45⅛	45⅞	46½
1000	Mo Pac pf.	108⅛	107⅜	107⅞	108⅛
14900	Mont Pw.	156⅛	150	153⅛	150¼
33100	Mont Ward.	146⅜	144⅜	145⅛	144⅛
1800	Moon Mot.	6⅛	6	6	6
700	Mother Lode	3	2⅞	3	3
200	Motion Pic.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
700	Motometer A	20⅜	19⅞	20	20
700	Mot Wheel.	26	26	26	26
3000	Mullins Bdy.	85	81⅛	82⅛	86
700	Muryr Body	23⅜	23	23⅜	23
8400	Nash Mot.	85⅜	85⅛	85⅜	86⅛
2600	Nat Acme.	13	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛
100	..at BellasH	57	57	57	56⅜
100	Nat Bel Hpf	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
2200	Nat Cash R	50⅜	50½	50⅜	50⅜
2300	Nat Dairy.	68⅜	68	68	68
100	Nat Dpt pf.	91	91	91	..
1000	Nat Distill.	52⅜	51⅞	52¼	52
100	Nat Lead.	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	131⅜
1200	Nat Radiat	36⅜	36	36¼	36⅜
5700	Nat Pw&Lt	25⅜	25¼	25⅛	25½
700	NaRyMx 2pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
100	Nat Rad	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	96⅞
200	Nat Supply.	92	92	92	92⅛
1030	Nat Surety	335	314	335	312⅜
11600	Nev Cons	21½	20⅜	20⅞	21⅜
1800	NY Air Br.	47¼	46⅜	47⅛	47
3900	NY Central	157	156⅛	156½	157
17600	NY NH&H.	63⅜	61⅛	62	63
400	NY NH 7%.	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅜
200	NY Ont&W.	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	25
100	NY Ry pf	7	7	7	7⅜
110	NY St'm 6pf	101¼	101	101	101
60	NY St'm 7pf	113⅛	113	113	113
400	Norf&West.	182½	182	182½	183
6900	No Am	61⅜	60⅜	61⅛	60⅜
100	*No AEd pf.	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜	104⅛
800	No Pac	94⅞	93⅜	94⅛	95⅜
400	No Pac cts.	93⅛	92⅛	92⅛	94⅛
100	Norwalk T.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20	Nor'west Tel	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	..
800	Oilwell	35	34⅛	34⅜	35
200	Omnibus	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Oppenheim.	73	73	73	73
100	Orpheum pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	..
30	Otis Elev pf.	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅜
4700	Otis Steel	13	12⅜	12⅜	13
200	Owens Bot.	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
200	Pac Gas.	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	48½
190	Pac T&T	152	152	142	152
800	Pac Oil.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30	Pac T&T pf.	123	123	123	..
4300	*Packard M.	59	58⅛	58⅜	59⅜
13800	Pan-Am Pet.	40½	39⅛	39⅜	40⅛
14500	Pan-Am B.	40½	39⅛	39⅜	40⅜
500	Pan-A WB	19	18⅛	19	18⅜
200	Panhandle.	13	12⅜	12⅜	14
6600	Paramount	116⅜	115¼	115⅝	115⅞
2500	Park Utah.	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜
2700	Pathe	4	3⅛	3⅛	4
2800	Pathe Ex A	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝
2100	Patino M.	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	26⅜
500	Peerless Mot	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
1400	Penick & F	25⅛	24⅜	25⅜	25⅛
100	Penn Dix C	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅜
1300	Penn RR.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
2100	Peoples Gas.	183⅜	180	180⅛	180
100	Pere Marq.	128	126	128	126⅛
100	Phil Co 6%.	52⅞	52⅜	52⅞	52⅞
9000	Phil Read.	34⅛	33	33⅞	32½
33700	Phillips Pet.	37⅛	35⅜	36⅜	37
2800	Pierce-Ar	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	12⅛
1700	Pierce-A pf.	43⅜	41	41⅝	43⅜
200	Pierce Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
100	Pierce Pet	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	*Pillsbury	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	35
800	Pitts Coal	51⅛	50	50	50
100	Pitts C pf.	84	84	84	84
100	Pitts Stl pf.	90	90	90	90⅛
10	Pitts Ter	78	78	78	..
400	Pitts WV	128⅛	125⅛	125⅛	..
2400	Postum C	125⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅞
400	Prod & Ref	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞
40	Prod & R pf	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅜
6000	Phoph Brush	90	85	90	87
1900	Pub Serv	42⅛	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
100	Pub Ser 7%	110	110	110	..
100	Pub Ser 8%	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	..
12600	Pub Ser rts	½	½	½	½
200	Pb Sv EG pf	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	..
700	Pullman	83	82⅜	82⅜	83
800	Punta Sug.	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	..
6300	Pure Oil	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
120	*Purity B B	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	112
73200	Radio	91⅛	90⅛	90⅜	92
[illegible]	Reading	97⅛	96⅛	96⅜	97⅛
400	RealSilkH.	26	26	26	25⅜
[illegible]	Real S H pf.	84	84	84	84
19400	Rem Rand.	30⅜	28	28⅜	28⅜
[illegible]	Rem R 1pf.	95	95	95	94⅜
1700	*Repub Stl.	63⅛	61⅜	61⅛	64⅛
[illegible]	Reo Motor	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
6200	Reynolds S.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
[illegible]	Richfield O.	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛
100	Robert Reis.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
1300	Rossia Ins.	187⅜	182½	184⅝	186
300	St Joseph	41½	41⅜	41⅜	41½
700	StL&SF	111½	111	111⅜	112
200	*Savage A.	69⅛	69	69	70½
2100	Seabd AL.	21	20½	20⅞	21
200	Seabd AL pf	29½	29⅛	29⅛	30
20300	Sears Roe.	90⅜	88⅜	89⅜	89¼
2400	Shattuck	86⅜	83½	85	86½
1500	Shell Union.	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜
400	Shubert Th	61⅛	61½	61½	..
3000	Simmons	62½	61⅜	61⅜	62⅞
4600	Simms Pet.	19⅜	19	19⅛	19⅛
5200	Sinclair	18⅛	18	18⅜	18⅛
400	Sinclair pf	104	104	104	..
2900	*Skelly Oil.	25⅜	25	25	26
3200	Snider Pack	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	14⅜
2500	So Calif Ed	46½	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛
1700	Snider pf.	52⅜	50	50⅜	..
1700	So PR Sug	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
200	So Dairies A	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	27⅛
500	So Dairies B	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜
2900	So Pacific	121	119½	120⅛	119⅝
1900	So Railway.	143½	142⅛	143⅛	143⅛
200	So Ry pf	100⅜	99⅜	99⅜	100⅜
1100	So Ry M&O	125	123	123	125⅜
20	Spalding 1 pf	115	115	115	..
700	Spicer Co	27	26⅜	27	26⅜
3000	Sta Gas	62⅛	61⅛	61⅜	62
100	Sta Gas pf.	66½	66½	66½	..
1100	Sta Mill	110	107	107	z 111⅜
30	Sta Mill pf	104	104	104	..
1100	*So Oil Cal	53⅞	53⅜	53⅞	54½
5300	Sta Oil NJ.	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38½
1500	Sta Oil NY.	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	29⅛
10600	Sta Pl Glass	5	3	4⅛	3
900	Sta Pl Gl pf	19	12⅞	17	12
1600	St-Warner	81⅜	80⅞	81¼	81⅛
15300	Studebaker.	64⅜	63⅛	63⅝	64⅛
2300	Sub Boat	4	3⅜	3⅜	4⅛
200	Sun Oil.	37⅛	36	37⅛	36⅞
900	Super Oil.	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
400	Sweets Co.	13	12⅜	12⅜	..
100	Symington.	5	5	5	5⅜
200	Symington A	16	16	16	16
600	Telautograf	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	..
300	Tenn Cop.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
5500	Tex Corp.	51⅛	50⅛	50⅞	51⅛
24000	Tex Gulf S.	71⅜	70⅛	71⅛	71⅜
800	Tex&Pac	118	115⅜	118	117
6000	Tex&P Coal	13	12⅛	14	13
9800	Tex&Pac LT	24⅛	23⅜	23⅜	24⅛
300	Thatcher	25	24	24	25
100	Thatch cv pf	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	..
1000	The Fair	35⅜	35	35	35¼
100	Third Ave	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	..
100	Tidewatr pf	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1100	Tidewat As	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
500	TidewatA pf	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅛
8000	Timken	121⅛	120	121⅛	122⅛
1400	Trans Oil	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
4000	Trans & W.	55⅜	52⅛	53⅜	55⅛
100	Twin City	54	54	54	..
120	Twin C pf.	106⅛	106	106	..
600	Underwood	65⅞	65⅜	65⅜	66
500	Un Bag & P.	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	44⅜
3800	Un Carbon.	139⅛	138⅛	139⅛	138⅛
400	Nn Oil Cal.	43⅜	43	43	43⅛
900	Un Pacific	193	191	192⅛	193⅞
200	Un Pac pf.	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅜
200	Uni Fruit.	138	137⅛	138	137⅛
100	US CIPipe	206	206	206	207⅛
600	US Dist.	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
200	US Hoffman	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛	54
2700	US Ind Alco	114⅜	113	113	114½
1700	US Leather	23⅞	23½	23½	24½
2600	US Lea A.	62½	61½	61⅝	63
2500	US Realty	66⅜	65	65	66⅜
10000	US Rubber	52⅜	50¼	52	52¼
900	US Rub 1 pf	102	102½	102	100⅝
500	US Smelt	42	41	41	42
200	US Smelt pf	53¼	53	53¼	..
23000	US Sheel	145	143⅝	144	144⅜
500	US Steel pf.	139⅝	139	139⅝	139⅝
10	Univ Pict pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	..
3000	Univ Pipe.	25	23½	25	24
20	Utah Cop	140	140	140	..
1200	Util P&Lt A	29¼	29	29¼	29¼
25500	Vanadium	83⅞	81	82¼	81⅝
100	Van Raalte.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	..
100	Van Rite pf	45	45	45	..
11400	Victor	60	58⅜	60	59
2300	Victor cv pf	123⅞	120⅝	123⅞	121½
200	Victor pr pf	103½	103½	103½	103⅜
800	Va-C Chem.	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16
1000	Va-C Ch 6%	51	50½	50½	51⅜
2000	Vavadou	24½	24	24	24½
40	Vulcan A	27½	26⅜	27	..
100	Wabash	55	55	55	56
2300	Waldorf	23⅜	22½	22½	23¼
70	Ward Bk A.	120	120	120	..
100	Ward Bk B	26½	26	26¼	26¼
3800	Warner B A	28⅜	27	27½	27⅜
700	Warner Quin	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	30⅞
900	Warren Br	174	173¼	174	175
200	Warren F&P	20	19½	20	19⅜
200	W Dairy A	55½	55½	55½	55½
400	Weber & H	62½	62	62	62
200	Wn Dairy B	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅞
190	W Pen E pf.	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113
90	W P E 6%.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102¼
30	W P P 6%.	110	110	110	110
100	W P P 7%.	115⅛	115	115	115⅛
1800	Wn Md	36½	35⅜	36½	36⅜
700	Wn Md 2 pf	39	38	38⅛	39
400	Wn Union	169	169	169	..
4500	West A B.	53⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
6000	Westg Elec.	96½	95¼	96	96½
400	Weston In.	13¼	12⅜	13¼	..
300	Wheeling pf.	76	75⅞	75⅞	..
200	White Eagle	21½	21½	21½	..
2500	White Mot.	31⅜	31	31	31½
100	Whi Rock ct	35½	35½	35½	35⅜
900	Whi Sew M.	41⅜	40½	41	41½
300	Whi Sew pf	54⅜	54	54⅜	54
4000	Willys-Over.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
200	Willys-O pf.	95¼	95¼	95¼	95⅜
8000	Wilson	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	15
6000	Wilson A	32¼	30⅝	32⅛	31⅝
1200	Wilson pf	75	73	74⅝	73⅞
4700	Woolworth	187⅞	180¼	181⅛	182
100	Wor Pump.	29½	29½	29½	..
14000	*Wright Aer	84⅛	80¼	80⅜	84½
5000	Yale & T.	73	73	73	73
12000	Yel Truck.	31⅛	30⅜	31⅛	31
1000	YelTruck pf.	93	93	93	93
1500	Youngst'n.	97⅞	97⅛	97⅞	98⅜

BUILDING CONTRACTS GAIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—Building and engineering contracts totaling $112,987,500 were awarded last week in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, an increase of more than $8,000,000 over the week before, the F. W. Dodge corporation reports. The daily average of the contracts from Jan. 1 to Feb. 10 has been $17,215,300 compared with $16,235,900 the first two months last year. The largest contract last week was for the $3,000,000 waterway to be constructed in Illinois.

AMERICAN BRAKE EARNINGS

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, shows net profit of $2,794,851 after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent after dividends on preferred stock to $3.28 a share earned on 648,124 shares no-par common stock. This compares with $3,029,216, or $15.04 a share on 156,928 shares outstanding in 1926.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER'S YEAR

Net earnings of International Paper Company for 1927 are estimated at $5,700,000 after all charges, compared with $3,275,283 in 1926. This would be equal after preferred dividends to about $2 a share on 990,614 no-par common shares outstanding Dec. 31, 1927, and compares with $2.15 a share on 500,000 no-par common shares in 1926.

EATON AXLE & SPRING COMPANY

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15—Earnings of Eaton Axle & Spring Company for the year ended Dec. 31 available for the common, including net earnings of Eaton Spring Corporation, are expected to be around $3.60 a share on the 250,000 shares of no-par common, compared with $3.84 a share in 1926.

NEW BOND OFFERING

A bond offering with some interesting new features makes its appearance today in the issue of $1,000,000 United States Mortgage & Title Guaranty Company of New Jersey first mortgage collateral 5½ per cent bonds, due Dec. 1, 1937, which are being offered by Halsey, Stuart & Co. at 100 and interest.

ZINC STOCKS INCREASE

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Stocks of zinc Jan. 31 amounted to 42,163 short tons, compared with 40,751 tons at the beginning of the month, an increase of 1412 tons, according to the American Zinc Institute.

FEDERAL WATER SERVICE

Properties owned by Federal Water Service Corporation as of Jan. 26, 1928, show gross revenues of $10,792,503 for the year ended Nov. 30, 1927. Net income was $5,557,343. After interest charges there remained $1,168,303 for preferred stock dividends.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE

MONTREAL, Feb. 15—During 1927 the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada increased its holdings in United States securities to over $175,000,000. During the next five years the company proposes to invest something like $350,000,000 in bonds, preferred and common stocks of United States corporations.

CALIFORNIA-OREGON POWER

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15—California-Oregon Power applied to the California Railroad Commission to sell 15,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred, which will yield the company about $1,400,000, for additions and betterments.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 15—Consols for money today were 55¼. De Beers 14⅝ and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was 3⅝ per cent. Discount rates—short bills, 4¼@4⅜ per cent; three months bills, 4⅜ per cent.

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; oils drop to new minimums.

Bonds: Quiet; St. Paul Railway issues firm.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling slightly higher.

Cotton: Declined; prediction rain west Texas.

Sugar: Lower; easier spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; forecast beneficial snow Kansas.

Corn: Firm; light country offerings.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady to lower.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb.15	Last Feb.14
1850	Am Pneu.	4½	4	4	4
250	Am Pneu pf	24	23⅝	23⅝	24¼
392	Am T&T	179	178⅛	178⅛	178⅞
65	Am Woolen.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24½
20	Am Wool pf	60½	60½	60½	61½
200	Am Zinc	15	15	15	17
215	Amoskeag.	22	22	22	22½
135	Anaconda.	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	58⅜
4640	Arcadian.	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
135	Ariz Com.	5½	5⅛	5½	5½
77	Big Hart.	94½	94	94⅛	94⅛
65	Bos El	93	92⅛	92⅛	92
36	Bos El pf.	100½	100	100½	100½
50	Bos El 1 pf	116	116	116	115
110	B&M	59½	59½	59½	59½
50	B&M pf A.	85	85	85	..
40	B&M A sta.	73	73	73	73
99	B&M B sta.	115	115	115	115
28	B&M C sta.	103½	103¼	103¼	..
110	B&M pf C.	120	118	118	..
50	B&M pr pf.	113	113	113	112¼
34	Cal Petro	..			
571	Cal & Hecla	22⅜	22¼	22⅛	22⅜
100	Cons Sec	120	120	120	..
265	Cop Rang	17½	17¼	17½	17⅝
100	E Bos Land.	2½	2½	2½	..
1300	East Mfg.	1⅜	1½	1½	1⅜
55	East SS	89	89	89	91¼
10	East SS 1pf.	104	104	104	104
50	E Butte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
175	Edison Elec	263½	263	263	263½
30	E Mass pf.	76	76	76	..
8	Eng Pub pf.	109	109	109	108
5	Fed Water.	34	34	34	..
50	First Nat S.	32½	32½	32½	33½
100	Franklin	50	50	50	..
55	Galv Hous	33	33	33	33⅜
60	Galv H pf.	79	79	79	79
200	Gen Alloy.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	..
207	Gen Elec	129¼	128½	129¼	129⅜
5	Georgian pf	18½	18½	8½	..
20	Gilchrist	34½	34	34½	34¼
255	Gillette	102	100⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6	Hancock	.35	.35	.35	..
300	Hathaway	13	13	13	13½
310	Hood Rub	42⅜	42	42	42⅝
85	Island Crk	52	51½	51½	52½
250	Italia S P	14½	14	14½	..
220	Me Cent	59¼	59	59¼	59½
332	Mass Gas	112	110¼	110¼	110
15	Mass Gas pf	79	79	79	79¼
125	Mohawk.	49	47⅝	47⅝	48½
100	Mort Sec.	20	20	20	..
295	Nash	85⅞	85⅜	85½	86⅜
34	Nat Leather	4⅛	4	4⅛	4
265	NM & Stor.	36	35⅜	35⅜	36½
20	New C'nella.	28	28	28	27⅞
60	NE Pub s	109	109	109	109
50	NE Pub S pf	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110
24	NewRiv pf.	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	..
25	NE So M pf.	4	4	4	..
150	NE Tel	139⅞	139⅛	139⅞	139⅝
521	NYNH&H.	62⅞	61⅛	62	63⅛
320	Nipissing.	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5
27	Norw Worc.	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	..
50	No Butte	1	1	1	1⅛
25	No Tex E pf	58	58	58	..
15	Old Colony	138	138	138	..
45	Old Dom	10	10	10	10
640	Pac Mills	38	37½	37½	38⅜
59	Penn RR	63½	63⅜	63½	63½
200	Pocahontas	12½	12½	12½	..
10	Quincy Min.	13¼	13	13¼	13½
1756	Quincy rts	.24	.20	.20	.20
160	St Mary Ld	28½	28	28	28⅛
200	Swedish Inv	133	132½	132½	133½
5	Swift & Co.	131½	131½	131½	131
285	Swift Inter	33	32½	32⅝	33½
55	Torrington.	95	95	95	95
20	Tower Mfg	2½	2½	2½	..
50	Traveler Sh	19	19	19	..
58	Un Twist D.	12½	12	12	12½
439	Uni Shoe	64⅞	64⅜	64⅞	64½
10	US&Brit Int.	72½	72½	72½	72½
100	US&F Sec.	100	100	100	100
25	US Smelt.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	..
10	US Smelt pf	53	53	53	..
170	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
52	Utah Metals	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
130	Ven Hold	10⅜	9½	10⅜	10⅜
1000	Venezuela M	26½	26⅛	26½	26½
100	Victoria	1	1	1	1⅛
100	War Bros.	175	174	174	175½
50	War Br 1pf	55¼	55	55¼	55½
18	Winona	.10	.10	.10	..
	BONDS				
$2000	Am T&T 5s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	..
150	E Mass 5s	78	78	78	78
1000	Germn At 7s	107	107	107	..
8000	Mas G 4½'31	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..
5000	MortBkCal	94½	94½	94½	..
10000	NE Tel 5s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝
5000	Pocahont 7s	109	109	109	109
500	Whitents 6½s	121	120	120	122

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Mar	18.02	18.08	17.92	17.93	18.22
May	18.16	18.24	18.05	18.05	18.35
July	18.26	18.30	18.14	18.14	18.40
Oct	18.04	18.12	17.94	18.00	18.22
Dec	18.01	18.11	17.93	17.97	18.21
Jan	17.97	18.01	17.92	18.01	18.14

Spots 18.45, down 25.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar	17.95	17.96	17.80	17.80	18.13
May	17.91	17.95	17.76	17.77	18.07
July	18.00	18.00	17.80	17.80	18.12

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	17.93	17.93	17.73	17.76	17.98
May	18.00	18.03	17.81	17.83	18.10
July	18.04	18.06	17.88	17.90	18.16

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	9.71	9.72	9.62	9.62	9.78
May	9.64	9.67	9.59	9.59	9.73
July	9.61	9.63	9.56	9.56	9.68
Oct.	9.45	9.47	9.41	9.41	9.51
Dec.	9.41	9.41	9.40	9.40	9.48
Jan.	9.41	9.43	9.39	9.39	9.47

Spots 10.24, up 7. Tone at close barely steady. Sales (British), 6000; (American), 3900.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Last
Wheat				
Mar.	1.30½	1.30⅝	1.30⅛	1.30⅜
May	1.30½	1.30½	1.29⅞	1.30¼
July	1.27½	1.28	1.27¼	1.27⅝
Corn				
Mar.	.94	.94⅜	.93¼	.94⅜
May	.96⅞	.98⅛	.96⅞	.98
July	.98½	.99⅜	.97⅞	.99⅜
Oats				
Mar.	.55	.55	.54⅝	.55
May	.55½	.55¾	.55⅛	.55¾
July	.53⅞	.53⅝	.53¼	.53⅝
Lard				
Mar.	11.20	11.20	11.17	11.20
May	11.55	11.55	11.42	11.50
July	11.80	11.80	11.70	11.77

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.35	1.34⅝	1.34⅞	1.34⅝
July	1.35¾	1.35⅝	1.35⅝	1.35⅝

Kansas City Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	1.24¼	1.23⅝	1.24	1.24¼	
July	1.20⅜	1.20¼	1.20⅜	1.20⅝	

SIMMONS' PROFIT HIGHER

Simmons Company's net profit for 13 months ended Dec. 31 was equal after 7 per cent preferred dividends to $3.86 a share on 1,000,000 no-par common shares. Previous report covered the year ended Nov. 30, 1926, and showed net profit of $2,786,937, or $2.37 a share. The preferred stock was retired Nov. 1, 1927, and the fiscal year was changed from Nov. 30 to Dec. 31.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

American Express Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, net of $2,000,815 after expenses, express privilege, taxes, etc., compared with $2,337,746 in 1926. American Express, Inc., for the year ended Dec. 31 net income was $320,625, compared with $349,269 in 1926.

HIGHER NEBRASKA LAND PRICES

LINCOLN, Feb. 15—Slowly rising land prices are reported in sales from the better farming districts of the State, top prices for good land being $225 and $250 an acre. Rentals are on the same basis as last year, with tendency toward slight increase in cash deals.

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LOCOMOTIVE MAKERS SHOWING DECREASED EARNINGS FOR 1927

American Locomotive Company in its annual report just issued shows net earnings of $6,391,278 for 1927, equivalent to $16.67 a share on the 383,896 shares preferred, and $4.80 a share on the 770,000 shares common. This compares with net income of $8,015,939 in 1926, equivalent to $20.88 a share on 385,000 shares preferred and $7.45 a share on 770,000 shares common.

This comparatively unfavorable showing was made in the face of economies in the administrative and operating departments. Stockholders were told in the report that depression in the railroad equipment business had been particularly severe during the year.

ZINC BUYING QUIET

NEW YORK, Feb. 15—Zinc buying is quiet with price slightly lower at 5.62½ cents a pound East St. Louis for prime western, against 5.62½@5.65 cents at the end of last week.

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INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 21

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp. as of Dec. 31 shows total assets of $28,038,933, compared with $28,745,815 Dec. 31, 1926, and profit and loss surplus of $5,896,349, compared with $5,796,393. Current assets were $14,020,957 and current liabilities $2,112,125, compared with $14,288,004 and $2,010,963 at the close of 1926.

ILLINOIS POWER & LIGHT CO.

Preliminary report of Illinois Power & Light Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, shows net of $4,097,033 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes and subsidiary preferred dividends, equal after preferred dividends of Illinois Power & Light Co. to $4.04 a share on 400,000 no-par common shares, compared with $3,974,072, or $3.45 a share in 1926.

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The desire of investors to become more thoroughly acquainted with the advantages of First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds prompts us to offer the following booklets:

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The House Behind the Bonds—To help you judge the character of our Issues by describing our personnel and method of securing offerings.

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AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

154th Dividend

The regular quarterly dividend of Two Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents ($2.25) per share will be paid on Monday, April 16, 1928, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 1928.

H. BLAIR-SMITH, Treasurer.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS CORP.

American Republics Corp. will call April 1 about $4,000,000 outstanding 15-year 6 per cent debentures due April, 1937, at 103.

WOOL MARKET CONTINUES TO HOLD STRONG

Available Supply Steadily Diminishing—Foreign Prices Very Firm

The question of replacement of wool stocks is the big problem at the moment with the wool manufacturers and wool merchants.

The "pinch" in supplies, which was predicted several months ago as likely, unless a bigger buying movement in the foreign markets took place, has developed. Wool merchants have in many cases been buying wool on the sheep's back freely, in consequence of the growing contraction in wool stocks.

An evidence of the decided difficulty in procuring raw wool is had in the fact that one of the larger mills which always has bought raw wool and done its own combing was obliged to buy tops last week to procure a certain type of wool which it desired. It is understood that this mill never before bought tops.

Statistical Position Strong

The quarterly report of the Government on wool stocks which has just been issued, as of Dec. 31, 1927, is another evidence of the essential soundness of the wool market from a statistical point of view, for stocks of wool, in the hands of dealers and manufacturers, according to this report, showed a decrease for the last quarter of the year amounting to 54,000,000 pounds.

The Australian markets at both Melbourne and Sydney are very strong, and prices are tending against the buyer in both markets. Competition is more general, and American operators are taking wool more freely.

For the 64-70s super combing wools on the finer side, about $1.10@1.12 is quotable, while for wools of the same description but running more to 64s than 70s, the market is quotable at $1.05@1.08, clean in bond at Boston. Super 64s combing wools of the best type are quotable at about $1.05, clean basis, landed in bond at Boston.

Crossbreds Strong

Crossbred wools in the foreign primary markets are keeping very strong. For super 44-46s in the Christchurch (N. Z.) sale last Thursday, 18½d. first cost, was paid for wool shrinking about 27 per cent. For super 48-50s, 22¾d. was paid for wool shrinking about 30 per cent; for super 50-56s the first cost was 22¾d. for wool estimated at 33 per cent shrinkage. There will be a sale at Wellington tomorrow and Friday, at which about 27,000 bales will be offered.

Offerings from the River Plate markets are very limited. Some Argentine Vs have been offered at 33@33½c, and have been bought on this basis, while some B. A. exporters ask 35c or more for similar wools. Argentine IV have been bought at 36c on a cost and freight basis, these being for standard wools. Some shippers want 38 cents for IVs.

Some offerings of Montevideo super skirted and rewound IIIs have been made on a cost and freight basis of 44 cents; IVs at 39c and Vs at 36c, in small quantities. For super skirted and rewound 58-60s, the market is quotable at 53@53½c and for 56s at about 51½c, while IIs are held at 48@49c, with little to be had now at the lower price.

Goods Prices Advanced

There have been further openings of men's wear lines by the mills, all of which are made at an average advance of close to 5 per cent over the opening of the previous season. There seems to be a fair degree of interest shown in these offerings by the buyers of goods.

Contracting in the West proceeds more slowly. About 105,000,000 pounds have been contracted to date in the range states. Prices are very firm all through the West. In Texas the growers are still standing out for 45 cents for 12 months' wools.

In the local market, sales have been mainly of fine and fine medium French combing wools of the New Mexican and Colorado types for which the market values have been somewhere in the range, clean, of $1.08@$1.14, clean basis. Medium wools are very scarce and quarter-blood and below practically exhausted. Scoured wools are very strong, and good white B supers are quotable at 98c@$1.00. Mohair is steady with stocks limited and sales few.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
*America..	400	..	Guardian..	262	280
do v t c.	395	410	Harlem of C	245	265
Am Union.	210	220	Harriman..	890	..
Bank U S.	518	528	*Hanover	1275	1295
Bk Yorktn	200	220	Lafayette..	200	220
Bow'y&E R	710	725	Lebanon ..	170	180
Bryant Pk	220	250	Liberty ...	240	250
Bronx Nat	625	675	Longacre...	305	315
Bushwick..	250	300	*Manhat Co	562	570
Chelsea Ex	230	236	‡Mechanics	335	342
Cent Nat..	205	212	Melrose ...	200	215
Chase	561	566	Merchants..	160	..
*Chat Phen	640	650	Midtown...	170	180
*Chemical.	920	935	Municipal..	420	428
City	748	754	Nassau Nat	400	415
Claremont.	190	210	Peoples N.	750	..
Colonial ..	1100	..	*Park	652	658
*Commerce	558	563	Penn Ex ..	200	215
Community	200	..	Port Morris	650	700
*Contin'tal	385	405	†Prisco Sta	525	600
*Corn Ex..	600	608	Public	690	700
Cosmopoltn	400	450	Prospect ..	160	180
Dewey St, Brooklyn	300	..	Queensb N.	270	..
Fifth Av..	2250	2325	Seventh N.	235	245
First Nat, Brooklyn	435	445	Seaboard ..	773	780
First Nat, New Yk.	3640	3690	Seward ...	177	182
Flatbush N	205	220	Sixth Av ..	175	185
Garfield ..	500	515	State	598	610
Globe Ex..	250	290	Textile ...	235	..
Grace	325	..	Trade Bank	270	285
Granite ..	190	210	Traders N.	215	..
			United Nat	300	375
			Yorkville..	195	210

*Also quoted on New York Stock Exchange. †Ex-dividend. ‡ $50 par.

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Am Ex Irv	406	410	Guaranty..	627	633
Banca C I.	377	387	Int Germnc ex-rights.	210	213
Banco di S	325	350	do Ltd ..	49	53
Bk Eur T..	270	..	Interstate..	256	264
*Bk N Y&T	675	690	Kings Co..	2800	..
Bankers ..	1050	1060	Law T & G	345	350
Bank Sec T	240	248	M'facturers	805	820
do units..	23	25	Midwood ..	270	290
Bedford ...	160	175	Murray Hill	337	345
Bronx Co..	380	400	Mut Tr W..	310	..
Brooklyn.	1270	1325	New York..	670	678
Capitol ...	305	315	N Y T & M	564	570
Cent Merc.	290	295	Terminal ..	230	245
Cent Union.	1355	1370	Times Sq..	186	191
County ...	470	..	Title Guar.	770	780
Empire ...	438	448	Unit States.	2800	2900
*Equitable.	417	422	U S M & Tr	455	465
*Farm L&T	700	710	West T & T	625	..
Fidelity ..	353	363	Westch'ter	1000	1100
Fulton ...	540	560			

*Also quoted on New York Stock Exchange.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Feb. 15 1928	Jan. 15 1928	Feb. 16 1927
Wheat, No. 2 red..	1.45⅝	1.58⅛	1.49
Corn, No. 2 yellow.	1.13⅝	1.05	1.91¾
Oats, No. 2 white..	.66⅝	.65½	.52
Flour, Minn. pat...	7.25	7.05	7.25
Lard, prime	11.70	12.80	12.85
Pork, mess	30.25	32.00	37.50
Beef, family	32.00	32.00	21.50
Sugar, gran	5.70	6.00	5.95
Iron, No. 2 Phil...	20.00	19.75	23.26
Silver	.57¼	.57⅝	.57
Lead	6.35	6.50	7.40
Tin	52.00	56.875	69.125
Copper	14.125	14.125	12.95
Rubber, rib sm sh	.32	.41	.28¼
Cotton, Mid Uplds.	18.70	19.50	14.10
Steel billets, Pitts.	32.00	33.00	35.00
Print cloths	.05¼	.05⅝	.04⅝
Zinc	6.625	5.65	7.00

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

Bond	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	108⅛	108⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101	101
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41		
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	⅞	105¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	81	81
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	104	104
Am Smelting 5s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102⅝	102
Am T & T col 4s '29	104⅛	104⅛
Am T & T col 5s '46	99⅞	99¾
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105⅝	105½
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106⅝	105⅝
Am Type Founders 6s '40	109	108⅞
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	105½	105½
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	100⅝	100⅝
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	91½	91
Anaconda Cop 6s '52	105⅞	105¾
Anacondda Cop 7s '38	105⅞	105¾
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	112⅝	112
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	123¼	123⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	101⅝	101
Armour & Co 5½s '43	92	92½
Associated Oil 6s '35	91⅝	91⅞
Atch H&SF adj 4s sta '95	103¼	103¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93½	93⅝
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	97½	97½
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	93½	93½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	106⅞	106⅞
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	94⅛	94
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	97⅞	97⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	81⅝	81⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	75	75
B&O 1st 4s '48	101	101¼
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	97½	97¼
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	96½	96½
B&O cv 4½s '33	89½	89½
B&O rfg 5s '95	100⅞	100⅞
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104½	104⅜
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	105¾	105⅝
B&O 5s series D	108⅝	108⅝
B&O rfg 6s '95	104½	104½
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	111½	111½
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	100¼	100
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	91⅝	91½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	108½	108
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	111½	111
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104	104
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	103⅝	103¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	105	104⅞
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	82¼	82
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	94⅝	94¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	105⅜	105¼
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 cn	99¼	98¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	72	71
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	94⅛	94
Buff R & P 4½s '57	274½	272
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	96¼	96⅛
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100⅝	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	102½	102⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅝	100⅜
Can North 4½s	101⅛	101
Can North sf 7s '40	100⅝	100¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	116	115⅞
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90⅝	90¾
Cen Pacific 4½s '46	95⅝	95¼
Cen Dist Tel 5s '43	100⅝	100
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	105¼	105¼
Cen RR&B Co Ga 5s '37	107⅝	107⅝
Cen R R of N J 4s	100⅝	100⅝
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98	98
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	95½	95¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	104¼	104
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99½	99¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	100⅝	100⅝
Ches & O con 5s '39	103	103
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	107¼	107¼
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	61⅜	61⅜
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	49⅝	49⅝
Chi & East Ill 5s' 51	108¾	108¾
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	89	88½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	104¼	104
Chi Ind & L gen 5s '66	71	70½
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	105⅞	105½
Chi Ind & L rfg 6s '47	110⅛	110⅛
Chi M&Pug Sd 4s '49	118⅛	118⅛
Chi M&Pug Sd 4s '49 ct	72¼	71¾
Chi M&StP deb 4s '34	72¾	71¾
Chi M&StP deb 4s '34 ct	72¾	71½
Chi M&StP gen 3½s '89	72¾	72¼
Chi M&StP gold 4s '25 ct	80⅞	80⅞
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32	72⅝	71¾
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	71¼	71¼
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89	73	72
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14	102⅝	102⅝
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14 ct	73½	73⅜
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14	73⅝	73
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14 ct	72	71⅝
Chi M&StP col 6s' 34	71¾	71⅝
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	103⅞	103⅝
Chi Railway 5s '27	112	112
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	85	85
Chi RI&P 4s '52	96¼	95⅝
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	96⅛	96⅛
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	93⅛	93½
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	97½	97
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	92⅝	92
Chile Copper 5s '47	105	105
Clev CC&StL 4½s E	96¼	96⅛
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	99⅝	99⅝
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	97⅝	97⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	100½	100½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	102⅛	102⅛
Clev CC&StL 5s B	109⅞	109⅞
Colo Industrial 5s '34	116	116
Colo Fuel 5s	96½	96½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s' 52	101	101
Columbus Gas 5s	100⅝	100
Commercial Credit 5½s	98⅝	97⅞
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	95⅞	95¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	106	106
Con Gas 5½s '45	80	80
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	106⅜	106⅛
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	104⅞	104⅞
Con Ry Lt & Pow 4½s sta	86½	86
Crown Wil Paper 6s	100⅝	100⅝
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	103⅛	103
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	88	88
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	91⅛	90⅞
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	97⅛	97
Cuyamel Fruit 6s' 40	100	100⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100	100
Den Gas & Elec 5s' 51	105⅜	105⅝
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	101	101
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93¼	93
Detroit Ed 5s '55	91⅜	90⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	106	106
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	105½	105½
Dold Packing 6s' 42	90	89⅜
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	82	82
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	94½	94¼
East Ry Minn 4s	101	100⅞
Elgin Joliet & East 5s '41	95⅞	95⅝
Erie 1st con 4s '96	105	105
Erie cv 4s A '53	89½	89¼
Erie cv 4s B '53	88	88
Erie gen 4s '96	87⅜	87½
Erie 5s '67	85½	85
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	98⅛	98⅛
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	113⅜	113⅜
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	102⅝	102⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	99½	99¼
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	99⅛	99⅛
Fed Metal 7s '34	105	105
Fisk ubber 8s '41	97	96⅜
Fla East Coast 5s '74	119	118⅝
Ft Smith Lt & Trac 5s '36	87¼	86⅝
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	93	93
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	47½	47½
Georgia & Ala 5s	103⅛	103⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	99⅞	99⅝
Goodyear 5s '57	107⅝	107⅝
Gotham S Hos 6s	95½	95½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	102⅝	102⅝
Great Northern 5s '73	109¼	109¼
Great Northern 5½s '52	108⅛	108⅛
Great Northern 7s '36	112	112
Green Bay & West deb B	115¼	115¼
Gulf Mobile & No 5s	27⅞	25½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	104	103½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	97	96¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	106¼	106
Hud & Man adj n 5s '57	90½	90⅛
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	92⅝	92¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	101	101
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅝	100¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Cen 4s '51	105⅝	105¼
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98⅞	98⅞
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	101⅛	101⅛
Ill Central 4¾s '66	97⅛	97⅝
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	101⅛	101⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99⅞	99⅝
Ind Limestone 6 '46	100¼	100
Ind Nat Gas 5s	98⅞	98⅞
Inland Steel 5½s '45	99⅜	99⅛
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	104½	103⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	81	81
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	77⅝	77½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	77⅞	77½
Inter Rap Trans. 7s '32	74	74
Int & Gt Nor 5s C	98⅜	98
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	101⅜	101⅜
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97½	97½
Int Pap rfg 5s A '47	106⅞	106⅞
Int Paper 6s '55	101⅛	101⅛
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '41	104⅝	104⅝
Int Rys C Am 6½s	97⅝	97
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	93⅝	93⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	82⅛	81⅞
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	95¼	95¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '53	96⅞	96⅝
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	105⅞	104⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	102⅝	102⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	94⅞	93⅞
Kayser 5½s '47	106	106
Keith 6s '46	114⅝	112
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	100	99⅞
Kinney Co 7½s '36	84½	84½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	106⅛	106½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	104	104
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	104	103⅞
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102	102
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s '41	105	105
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	103⅞	103⅞
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	91⅞	91⅝
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	101⅞	101⅞
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	109⅜	109⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41	116⅜	115⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	107⅞	107⅞
Long Island rfg 4s '49	101⅜	101
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104⅝	93¼
L&N uni 4s '40	93⅛	98½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	98⅝	98⅝
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	104⅜	104⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	104¼	104
McCrory 5½s '41	69⅞	69⅞
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	101⅛	101
Met W Side 4s	104⅝	104⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36		34½
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	101⅛	101⅛
Min St L & SSM 5s std	15½	15½
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	100⅝	100⅝
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	95⅛	95⅛
Mo K & T Pl 5s B '62	92⅝	92⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	91	91
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	108	108
Mo Pac 5s F '77	80⅜	80¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77 rcts	101⅝	101⅝
Mobile & O Mont d 5s '47	108	93⅝
Mont Pow d 5s	102½	102
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	88	88
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	58¼	58
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	103⅝	103½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	98⅜	98¼
Nat Tube 5s '52	104⅛	104⅛
N E T & T 4½s B '61	104½	103⅝
N E T & T 5s '52	110	109½
N O T & M 4½s rcts	99½	99¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	100	99⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	99⅝	99⅝
N O Terminal 4s '53	92¾	92
N O T & M 5s B '54	100	100
N O T & M 5½s '54	105	105
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86⅞	86⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	103⅝	103⅝
NYS&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	109½	109½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	108⅝	108⅞
N Y Chi & St L deb 4s '31	100	99⅞
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107¼	107¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107½	107¼
N Y Dock 4s '51	88⅜	88⅜
N Y Edison 5s '44	105⅝	105¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	116⅜	116⅝
NY NH & H cv 6s	116	116
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	86⅝	86⅝
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	81½	81½
NY NH&H clt 6s' 40	105½	105¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	80½	80⅝
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	84½	84⅜
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	53	53
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	91⅜	91⅜
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¼	103¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅞	110⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅞	108⅞
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	90⅝	90⅝
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	105⅜	105⅛
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	96½	96½
Norf & W div 4s '44	97⅝	97⅝
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103	103
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	72	71⅞
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	97	96⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	116⅛	115⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103⅝	103
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	116½	116½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	116½	116½
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	107½	107¼
Old Ben Coal 6s' 41	91½	91½
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅞	99⅜
Ore Short Line gtd 5s' 46	110⅛	110⅛
Otis Steel 6s' 41	98⅛	98
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103⅛	103⅛
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103⅛	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	93½	93
Pan-Am Pet & T 7s '30	93⅛	93
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	105½	105⅛
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	101½	101½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	69	67
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	99⅛	99⅛
Penn R R gen 5s '68	104⅜	104⅜
Penn RR 5s '64	113	113
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	104½	104½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	101⅛	101⅛
Penn RR col 7s '30	112⅞	112⅞
Pere Marq 4s '56	105⅜	105⅛
Phil Co 5s '67	94⅜	94⅜
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	99⅞	98⅞
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	103⅞	103⅛
Phil Co 5s' 67	100⅜	100⅛
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	99⅞	99½
Philippine Ry 4s '37	100	99⅞
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	40½	40½
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	105⅜	105⅜
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	113⅞	113⅞
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	104½	104½
Portland Railway 5s '30	103⅝	103⅝
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	98	98
Pub Svc E & G 5½s '64	105	105
Pub Svc NJ 5½s '56	104⅞	104⅞
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	106⅛	106⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	107⅞	107⅞
Read rfg 4½s '97	100⅛	100⅛
Remington Rand 5½s '47	103	103
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	95½	95
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94⅞	94⅞
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	97⅜	97⅜
St L & S F 4s A '50	99⅝	99⅝
St L & S F 5s B '50	91⅞	91⅞
St L & S F 5½s D '42	103½	103⅞
St L & S F adj 6s '55	102⅝	102½
St L & S F inc 6s '60	101	101
St L S W con 4s '32	101	100⅞
St L S W 1st 4s '89	98¼	98⅛
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	91½	91
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108⅝	108⅝
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	109½	109¼
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	94	93⅝
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	104	104
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	67⅞	67⅞
Seabd A L con 6s '45	69⅞	68¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	90⅝	90⅛
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	89⅞	89½
Shell Union 5s '47	89½	89⅜
Shubert 6s	98⅜	98⅛
Simms Pet 6s '29	92⅝	92⅝
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	102⅝	102⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	98⅝	97⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97⅞	97½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	100⅞	100⅝
Sinclair Cn O 5½s	95¼	95⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	98⅝	98¼
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	94⅝	94⅛
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104⅝	104⅝
So & Nov Ala 5s '63	106⅛	105⅞
So Pacific col 4s '49	114⅝	114⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94	94
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	97⅝	97½
So Ry gen 4s '56	94⅛	94⅛
So Ry con 5s '94	92½	92
So Ry gen 6s '56	113⅜	113⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	119½	110⅝
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	126⅝	126
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	96⅝	96⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	106⅛	106⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s rcts '51	103⅞	103⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	97⅝	97⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	103⅝	103⅝
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	101¼	101¼
Tenn Copper 6s '25	100¼	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104	103⅝
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	107⅞	107½
Trap Rock 6s	107⅞	107⅝
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	101⅜	101
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	106⅞	106⅛
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	103⅛	103⅛
Third Ave 5s '37	69	69
Third Ave adj 5s '60	101¼	101¼
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	58	57½
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	107⅞	107⅝
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	68⅞	68⅝
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	98⅝	98⅝
Union Pacific 4½s '67	113⅛	113⅛
Union Pacific 6s '28	100	100
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	100⅝	100⅝
U S Rubber 5s '47	85	85
U S Rubber 7½s '30	95⅛	95
S.S Steel s f 5s '63	104	103⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	108⅝	108⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97¾	97½
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	102⅛	102⅛
Va Ry 5s '62	106⅛	106⅛
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	109⅛	109
Wash T 3½s	100⅞	100⅞
Walworth 6s '45	90½	90½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	96⅛	96½
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	85	85
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	106⅝	106⅝
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105½	10..
West Va C&C 6s '50	104¼	10..
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	59	
Western Maryland 4s '52	104⅞	104⅞
Western Maryland 5½s '77	84⅜	84⅜
Western Un re 4½s '50	102½	102
Western Un 5s '51	101⅛	101⅛
Western Un col 5s '38	104⅝	104..
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	104	104
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	104⅞	1..
Wheel & LE 4½s '66	102⅝	102⅝
White Sew Mach 6s '36	96⅝	96½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	103⅞	103⅝
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	103⅛	103⅛
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	106⅝	106⅝
Youngstown S&T 5s '78	88½	88⅛
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	101	100⅝
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	97⅛	95⅛
Antioquia 7s A '45	95⅝	95⅜
Antioquia 7s B '45	97	96⅝
Anton Jurgens 6s '47	96⅜	96⅝
Antioquia 7s C	105⅛	105⅛
Argentine Gov 6s June '50	96⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100⅛	100
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100¼	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100	99⅞
Australia 5s '55	98	97⅞
Australia 5s '57	97⅝	97½
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	88⅞	88⅞
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97	97
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	98⅝	98⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100⅛	100
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105	105
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108⅛	108
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106⅝	106¼
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅛	115⅛
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼	110⅛
Bergen (City) 8s '45	113⅛	113⅛
Berlin 6½s '50	99⅜	99¼
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	97½	97⅛
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	96⅝	96⅝
Bogota (City) 8s '45	105⅛	105⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	96⅝	96
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	105⅝	105⅝
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101¼	101
Bris 5s	94⅝	94⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	99⅝	99¼
Brazil (US) 6½s '57	96⅝	96½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	110⅜	110
Bremen 7s '35	103	102⅝
Budapest (City) 6s '62	87½	87⅛
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100	100⅜
Buenos Aires 7s '57	99⅝	99⅜
Buenos Aires 7s '58	99⅜	99⅛
Buenos Aires 7s '58	99⅛	99⅛
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	92	91½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	100⅝	100⅛
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅜	101⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102⅛	102⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '52	107⅜	107⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '29	101⅜	101⅜
Carlsbad (City) 8s '53	108⅛	108⅛
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	98⅛	98
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93	92⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	94	93⅞
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102½	102⅜
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	111⅛	111⅛
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	110⅜	110⅜
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	28⅝	28⅝
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	92⅝	92½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	92⅝	92⅝
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97⅛	97⅛
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	101⅜	101
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	98⅜	98⅛
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	96⅝	96½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	96	96
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	104½	104½
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	95⅞	95
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	111	111
Czech (Rep) 7½s '45	105⅝	105⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110⅝	110⅝
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110⅝	110⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅞	105⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅝	98⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	99⅝	99⅝
Dresden 7s '45	102	101⅞
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	103⅝	103⅝
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	103⅝	103½
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	104⅝	104⅜
Est R R Co 7s '54	103½	103⅛
Fiat 7s '46 war	106½	106
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	95½	95⅛
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	99⅝	98⅞
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	100⅝	100
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	101⅝	100⅝
Finnish A 6½s '54	101	100
Finnish B 6½s '54	101	101
French Nat SS 7s '49	102½	102⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	108⅛	108
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116⅜	116⅛
French (Rep) 8s '45	110⅜	110⅛
Germ 7s '49	107⅝	107⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	93⅝	93
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	93⅝	93⅛
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	97⅝	97⅝
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	100⅝	100½
Germ G E 7s '45	104⅝	104⅜
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	100⅜	100⅛
Graz 8s '54	103⅛	103⅛
Greek 7s '64	99	99
Hamburg 6s	96½	96
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	103⅛	103⅛
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	102½	102½
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100⅛	100⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96⅝	96⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96⅛	96⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	97⅝	97⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94⅞	94⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅛	99⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	93⅝	93
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	102½	102½
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	100⅛	100⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	101	101
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101⅞	101
Mex Inv 4½s A	36	35⅝
Mex 6s small A '33	40	40
Monte 7s x-war	97	97
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 X war	93	93
Milan (City) 6½s '52	93⅛	93
Montevid (City) 7s '52	103⅛	103⅛
Monte 7s war	106	105⅝
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	102⅞	102⅝
New So Wales 5s '57	95⅛	95⅛
New So Wales 5s '58	95⅛	95⅛
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102⅝	102⅛
Norway 5½s '65	101⅝	101⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	102½	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	102⅝	102⅛
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅝	102⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	98⅝	97⅞
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100	100
Oslo (City) 6s 5'5	102⅝	102⅜
Panama (Rep) 6½s '61	102⅝	102⅜
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	100	99⅞
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104	103⅝
Paris-Orleans 7s '54	104	104
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	97⅞	97⅛
Peru 6s '60 wi	91⅞	91½
Peru 7s '59	103⅛	103
Peru 7½s '40	107⅞	107⅝
Peru s f 7½s '56	106⅛	106⅛
Peru s f 8s '24	110⅛	110⅛
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	106⅝	106
Poland 7s '47	91⅜	91¼
Poland 8s '50	100⅜	100⅛
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	102⅛	102⅛
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	107	106⅝
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	107½	107
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	114	113⅜
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101⅝	101⅝
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	101	101
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	106⅜	106⅛
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	110⅛	110⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	107	107
Rome (City) 6½s '52	93⅝	93½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105	105
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	109¼	109¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	97⅝	97⅛
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	102⅝	102⅛
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	98⅛	98⅛
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	118⅛	118⅛
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	107⅞	107⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	97	97
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	102	101⅝
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106⅛	106
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	101	100⅞
Siemens 6½s ct '51	107⅝	107⅛
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	95⅛	95⅛
Soissons (City) 6s '36	99⅞	99⅝
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104½	104⅛
Swiss Confed 8s '40	112	111⅝
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104⅝	104⅝
Toho El Pow 7s '55	99⅛	99
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	79⅝	79⅛
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	89⅝	89⅜
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	100⅛	100⅛
Trondhjem 5½s '57	97⅞	97⅝
Uligawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99⅞	99⅝
UK Gt Br & I 5½s '29	118⅝	118⅝
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106⅛	106⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	95⅞	95⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	99⅛	99
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	109⅜	109⅜
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	98⅛	98⅛
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96⅝	96⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb.14	Last Feb.13
3½s '47	101.21	101.22	101.21	101.21	101.23
3d 4¼s '28	100.14	100.15	100.15	100.15	100.16
4th 4¼ '38	103.24	103.25	103.23	103.23	103.24
US 3⅝ '47	102.19	102.21	102.19	102.21	102.21
US 3⅝ '56	107.11	107.13	107.11	107.43	
US 4s '54	110.11	110.11	110.11	110.11	110.08
US 4¼ '52	115.11	115.11	115.11	115.11	115.8

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
Am Founders Tr com	83	..
do rights	1	1¼
do pf w com	297	..
*do 6 pf new units	83½	..
*do 6 pf w com	130	..
Am Invest Corp	125	..
do 7 pf units	11¼	..
Am Invest sec dep	62⅝	64⅝
Bankstocks Corp pf	19	..
do units	56	..
do com	62	..
Canadian Bk Tr ser D	11⅛	12¼
Chain Store Invest Corp	19⅞	21⅞
do pf	36	..
Diversified Tr Shares	108	..
do ser B	20	20⅝
F L Andrews Invest Tr	18⅛	18⅞
Federated Capital Corp	73	75
do pf without war	31	37
do pf with war	23	25
do units	24⅝	26⅝
First Fed For Inv	190⅝	190⅝
Fixed Trust Shares	105	110
Financial Invest Co	17⅝	18⅝
Guardian Invest 6% units	24	25
do 7% units	99⅝	100½
do com	108	..
General Stockyards Corp 6 pf	16	18
do com	98½	100
Gen Pub Ser Cor	34	..
†do 6 pf	19	20
†do 7 pf	103	..
Incorp Investors	118	..
Int Sec Corp of Am class A	129½	131½
do class B	66	69
do pf w com	29	32
do 6½s pf ser C w com	157	..
Investors Trustees Shares	195	..
Investment Co of Am	15½	15⅞
Investing Corp of Am	117½	122½
Insuranceshares C (Ser A-27)	19⅝	20⅝
do ser (T-27)	25¼	..
do ser (F-27)	25¾	..
do ser (H-27)	27¼	..
Ins & Bk Stock Td cl A units	26⅞	..
do cl B	50	52¼
Joint Investors	16	18
do units	112½	117½
†do 6 pf	103	..
Massachusetts Invest Trust	84¼	86¼
National Assoc Inv Sh A	31½	33
National Assoc Inv Sh pf	25	..
Old Colony Inv Tr	38¼	40
Power & Light Sec Tr	51	53
Provident Trustee Share	22⅝	22⅞
Second Int Sec Corp	53	56
do new	69¼	..
do pf w com	96	..
Second Financial Invest	23	25
Railway & Light Ser	68	..
Standard Inter S Corp units	65	67
Standard Investing	28	30
do 6 pf	122	..
do 5½s pf	100¼	..
U S & British Int Ltd wi	73	76
United St El Lt & P ser A	33⅝	34⅝
U S Partic Tr ser A	12¼	13⅞
do Bank Tr ser B	44½	45½
do Bank Tr ser C 1	24⅝	26⅝
do Bank Tr ser C 2	25⅝	27⅝
BONDS		
Aldred Invest Tr 4½s	112	..
Financial Invest 5s 1930	98⅝	..
do conv 5s 32	97½	97¾
do 5s 1940	91½	..
No Amer Inv Cor 5s 1947	92	..
Old Colony Inv Tr 4½s	93½	95
Railway & Lt 5s ser 1-6	101	..
do 5s ser 7-9	100¼	..
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr 4½s '42	124	..
do 5s '52	112	..
do 6s '52	125	..

*New units. ‡Ex dividends.

FINNISH GOVERNMENT LOAN

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (AP)—A banking syndicate headed by the National City Company today announced a loan of $15,000,000 to the Finnish Government. Public offering of the issue, which is in the form of 5½ per cent sinking fund gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1958, is made today at 92½ and interest. The loan will represent no new money for the Republic, as it will be used to retire a 6½ per cent issue brought out in 1921 in Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

CELANESE CORP. PROFIT

Net profit of Celanese Corp. of America for the year ended Dec. 31 was equal, after allowing for dividend requirements and participating provisions of 7 per cent first participating stock, to $1.72 a share on the 1,000,000 no-par common shares, compared with net profit of $905,912 in 1926.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)

Sales	Stock	High	Low	1:00
1	Acetol Prod A	31	31	31
3	Alum Co Am	133½	130½	130½
1	AmBrBov F	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
93	Am Cont Oil'ds	.88	.82	.82
1	Am Cyan B	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
†50	Am Cyan pf	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
10	Am Dept Stores	19	18⅝	18⅝
2	Am Explora	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9	Am Haw SS	16½	16⅛	16⅛
†75	Am Lt & Trac	180½	180½	180½
†50	Am Mfg Co	70	70	70
1	Am Maracaibo	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
†70	Am P & Lt pf	105	104⅞	104⅞
1	Am Rayon	14½	14½	14½
4	Am Roll Mills	104⅛	103⅝	103⅝
†10	Am Roll Mills pf	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5	Am Superpow A	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
4	Am Superpow B	42⅛	42	42
7	Am Superp pt pf	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
3	Am Superpow 1 pf	103	102⅝	103
2	Anglo Ch Con Ni	29½	29½	29½
2	Asso Gas & El	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
3	Atl Fr & Sug	.80	.80	.80
3	Atlas Plywood	72	71½	72
1	Atlas P Cem new	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
1	Atlas P Cem pf	45	45	45
150	Bancitaly Corp	179	174	178
1	Barnsdall deb rts	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2	Beaver Bd pf ctf	55	55	55
†20	Bell T Pa pf	117½	117	117½
1	Bird Groc Sts	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1	Blumenthal (S)	31	31	31
15	Bohn Al & Br	48⅛	47½	47½
16	Brockway Mot Tr	52	50	52
4	Bklyn City RR	6⅛	6	6
1	Buckeye Pipe L	62	62	62
7	Buff Niag&E Pw	36⅛	36	36
1	Buff Niag&EP nw	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
1	Butler Bros	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
‡2	Campbell Wyant	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
2	Can Ind Alochol	37	37	37
2	do rts	1½	1½	1½
50	Can Mar Wireless	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20	Cardinal Pet	.20	.20	.20
15	Carib Syndic nw	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
7	Carnegie Metals	25⅝	24⅞	25
5	Celanese 1 pf	174½	173	173
10	Celan Corp Am n	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛
1	Celluloid Co new	112½	112½	112½
†150	Cen Aguirre Sug	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
3	Cent Am Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
†75	Cen States El pf	106	106	106
1	Centrifugal Pipe	11	11	11
23	Chi Mil&StP new	22⅛	21⅝	22
36	Chi Mil&StP pf n	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
17	Chief Cons	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
‡15	Cities Serv new	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛
‡2	Cities Serv B pf	9	8⅞	8⅞
1	Cohn, Hall & Marx	27	27	27
15	Columbia Syndi	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6	Com'wealth Pw pf	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
23	Cons Cop Min	6⅛	6	6⅛
3	Cons Film Ind pf	23⅛	23	23⅛
48	Cons Laundry C	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
15	Continental O vtc	17⅝	17½	17½
30	Copeland Prod A	12	11	11
120	Creole Syndic	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛
7	Cresson Gold	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	Crowley Milner	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1	Curtis Pub 7% pf	119	119	119
1	Davega Inc	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
†125	Deere&Co	280	270	280
†10	Dixon Crucible	190	190	190
1	Dolores Esperanza	.50	.50	.50
9	Dubilier Cond	3½	3⅝	3½
32	Durant Mot	10½	9⅝	10½
3	Eitingon Schilds	35½	35⅛	35⅛
16	El Bond & Share	91⅛	91	91
1	El Bond & Sh pf	110	110	110
1	Electric Invest	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1	El Ry Sec	7	7	7
‡1	Emp G&F 8% pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
‡1	Emp G&F 7% pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5	Eng Gold Mines	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5	Eng Gold Mines	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
30	Eureka Croesus	.03	.03	.03
2	Evans Aut Load A	66	65½	65½
6	Evans Aut Load B	66⅛	65	65
2	Fan Farm Candy	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝
4	Fansteel Prod	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
1	Fed Wat A	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
1	Firest Tire a Rub	210	209	209
†50	Firest Tire 7% pf	109	109	109
1	Forhan	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1	FoundationForeign	14	14	14
8	Fox Theater A	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛
9	Galesburg	57⅛	55⅛	57⅛
2	Gen Bak A	86	86	86
15	do B	9⅛	9	9
2	Gen Bronze	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝
2	Gen Ldy Mach. n	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1	Gen Pub Ser	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1	Gibson Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Glen Alden Coal	157½	157	157
8	Gobel Adolf	83⅞	83	83
4	do rts	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
8	Golden Center Min	7⅛	7	7⅛
5	Grand Stores	56½	56	56
1	Gulf Oil Corp Pa	103½	103½	103½
2	Haul Print Co nw	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
50	Hawthorne Min	.03	.02	.03
2	Hazeltine	9⅝	9	9⅝
82	Holland Furnace	43	42⅝	43
28	Hud Bay	19⅝	19	19
8	Humble Oil&Ref	60⅞	60⅝	60⅞
15	Hygrade Food	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝
2	Illinois Pipe L	179	178½	179
5	Indust Rayon A	19	19	19
1	Ins Co No. Am	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
16	Intercon Petrol	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
35	Internat Petrolm	37½	37	37
15	Inter Utilities B	8	7⅞	8
1	Lake Sup	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2	Land Co Fla	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
2	Lefcourt Realty pf	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
1	Lehigh C & N	113	113	113
10	do rts	6	5⅝	6
1	Lehigh Pow Sec n	25	25	25
6	Le Mur	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛
1	Leon Fitz & Mull	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
†150	Libbey O S Glass	117½	117	117
3	Lion Oil	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
3	Lone Star Gas	53⅝	53	53⅝
3	Magdalena Synd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2	Marc Wireless Lon	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2	Mason Val Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18	Mavis Bottling	18	18⅛	17⅞
1	May Hos Mills pf	48	48	48
8	McKeesp Tin Plate	61	60⅛	61
3	Johns Manv new	59	58⅛	59
5	Melville Shoe	163	154	157⅛
1	Metro 5-50c St pf	59	59	59
1	Midvale Steel Del	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
1	Monsanto Chem	46	46	46
6	Mountain Prod	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1	Municipal Svce	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1	Nat Elec Po wA	32	32	32
†50	Nat Po & Lt pf	110½	110½	110½
6	Nat Trade Jnl	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2	Nat Pub Serv A	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1	Nat Trans	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
†140	Neisner Bros pf	117½	117	117½
1	Newberry Co	142½	142½	142½
†50	Nberry(JJ)Copf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
8	New Bradford	4	5	4⅞
1	New Cornelia Cop	28	28	28
44	NewMex&ArizLd	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛
28	Newmost Mining	168⅝	161⅛	167
1	N Y Hond	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
8	Nipissing Mines	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1	Noranda Mines	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
8	Nor Ohio Pow	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
8	NorStatesPowA	132½	132½	132½
†50	NorStatesPowpf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
8	Northeastt Pow	21	21	21
1	Ohio Brass	97½	97½	97½
24	Ohio Cop	90	81	81
8	Pac Steel Boiler	14¼	13⅞	14¼
1	Ualmolive Peet Co	93	93	93
2	Pandem Oil	4½	4½	4½
2	Pender GrocA	50	49½	49½
5	Pennok Oil Corp	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2	Penn Mex Fuel	38½	38½	38½
1	Penn Ohio Edl Wr	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
†‡10	Pen O E pr pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Pines Winter	61	61	61
4	Pigg Wigg Corp	30	29⅝	29⅝
†50	Pitts Pl Glass	235	235	235
2	Portland E	50	50	50
5	Prairie Oil&Gas	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
6	Prairie Pipe Line	196	192⅝	195
6	Puget Sd Pw&Lt	46	45⅝	46
†10	Realty As Bklyn	290	290	290
†10	Safeway Stores	353	353	353
7	St Regis Paper	58	57	57
4	Salt-Creek Cons	7	7	7
4	Salt-Creek Prod	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
42	Servel Inc vtc	6	6	6
3	Servel Inc pf	26	25	25
12	Shattuck Dens	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2	Sheaffer Pen	47⅛	47	47
6	Silica Gel Corp vtc	18½	18½	18½
2	Silver (I.) Bros	47½	47½	47½
1	Singer Mfg Ld	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
†10	Solar Ref	178	178	178
1	South Asbestos	26½	26½	26½
1	SoutheastPow&Lt	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
6	SoutheastP&Lwar	13⅛	13	13
1	SouthCalEdBpf	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1	South Penn Oil	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
1	So Strs A	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
†50	SouthwstPennPipe	88	88	88
121	Span & Gen	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞
†20	Spalding	146	146	146
25	Sparks Withing	52	51⅛	51⅛
21	Stand Oil Indiana	75⅛	74⅝	74⅝
1	StandOilKentcky	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
1	Stand Oil Neb	42	42	42
†50	Stand Oil of Ohio	74½	74½	74½
7	Stand Pow & Lt	36	35½	36
1	Standard Pub "A"	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
†25	Stand Sanitary	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
51	Swift Int	33⅝	32⅝	33
1	Tidal Osage	14½	14½	14½
4	Tidal Osa non vot	14½	14	14
8	Tishman Realty	36	36	36
1	Todd Shipyards	48	48	48
1	Tonopah Mining	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
9	Trico Prod	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝
2	Trumbull Steel	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
†240	Tubize Art S B ctf	464½	450	456
5	Un Pierce Dye	55	55	55
4	Un Pierce Dye pf	108⅛	108	108
10	United East Min	.65	.65	.65
8	Unit Gas Imp	115⅞	115⅛	115⅞
22	Un Lt & Pwow A	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2	US Dairy	55⅝	55	55½
2	US & For Sec	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝
2	US & For Sc pf	106	106	106
14	USL Battery	91	89⅝	91
2	U S Radiator	45⅛	45	45⅛
7	United Verde Sxt	23	23	23
1	Utah Met	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8	Vacuum Oil	143⅛	142½	142½
3	Venezuelan Pet	5	5	5
†20	Wash Ry & El 6+	48	48	48
1	Warner Bros Pic	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Watson (J-W) Co	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2	Wes Oil&Snow ctf	69½	69½	69½
2	White Sew M rts	11⅝	11	11
†10	Wire Wheel Corp	250	250	250
3	do w i	26⅛	25	25
6	Woodley Petrol	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales	Bond	High	Low	1:00
2	Ala Pow 5s '56	102½	102½	102½
103	do 4½s '67	95⅝	95½	95⅝
1	All Pack 8s '39	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
4	Alum Corp 5s '52	102½	102	102
2	Am Cyan 5s '42	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
6	Am G&E 6sB2014	109	108⅞	109
12	Am N Gas 6½s2014	99⅛	99	99
9	Am P&L 6s 2016	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2	Am Rad 4½s '47	99½	99½	99½
2	Am Roll M 6s '38	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	do 5s '48	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
9	AppalacPow 5s'56	100½	100⅝	100½
6	Ark P&L 5s '56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
23	Asso Elec 5½s '46	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛
1	Asso G&E 5½s '77	102	102	102
2	AsSimHdw 6½s'33	87	87	87
3	At Frt&Sug 8s '49	20	20	20
5	Bates Valve 6s '42	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	BeaconOil6s'36ww	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
25	Beaver Bd 8s '33	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	Bell Tel Can 5s B	105½	105½	105½
1	B&M A C 5s '67	98	98	98
4	Can N R E 7s '35	114	114	114
5	Cent St El 5s '48	96½	96½	96½
1	Cent St Po 5½s	99	99	99
176	Ch M&StP 5s '75	95½	95⅛	95⅛
365	CM&SP adj 5s 2000	63⅝	62⅛	62⅝
2	Cin St C 5½s '52A	102	102	102
1	Cit Svc 5s '66	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
7	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
3	Cit Svc P 5½s '57	99	98⅝	98⅝
5	Con Gas Blt 6s '49	107½	107½	107½
1	Con Text 8s '41	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5	C W P&P 5½s '47	97½	97½	97½
18	Cont Oil 5½s '37	98	98	98
3	Cont Secu 5s '42	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1	Cosg MC 6½s '45	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
6	Cudahy P 5½s '37	100½	100½	100½
1	Det C Gas 6s '47	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6	Det Int Bgs 7s '52	100	100	100
1	Det In Bg 6½s '52	102½	102½	102½
1	Dix Glf G 6½s '37	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
62	El Refrig 6s '36	73⅛	70	72½
2	EmpirO&R5½s'42	94	93⅞	93⅞
5	Fbnks&Morse5s'42	57	57	57
7	FiskRubber5½s'31	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
7	FlaPow&Lt5s'54	98	97⅞	97⅞
5	GairRobert5½s'42	97½	97½	97½
2	GatineauPow5s'56	100	99⅞	100
1	GatineauPow6s'41	103	103	103
3	GenVending6s'37	98½	98½	98½
6	Georgia Pow5s'67	100½	100½	100½
3	GoodyrT&R5s'28	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	HoodRub5½s'36	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
5	HygradeFood6s'37	175	175	175
10	Indep Oil 6s'39	99	99	99
2	IndnaplsP&L5s'57	101¼	101¼	101¼
22	InterMatch5s'47	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
9	Interstate Pow 6s	99	99	99
9	IntersPowSec7s'57	98½	98½	98½
3	IntersPow5s'57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5	Iowa-NebLP5s'57	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
6	JeddoHCoal6s'41	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5	Koppers G&C5s'47	100	100	100
3	Lehigh P S6sA2016	108	108	108
1	Lib McN&L 5s'42	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5	Lone Star Gas 5s	99	99	99
1	Long Isl Lt 6s'45	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5	Mass Gas 5½s'46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Midwest Gas 7s'36	99	99	99
1	Morris & Co 7½s'30	100	100	100
15	Nat Dairy 5¼s	99	99	99
5	Nat Pow&Lt6s2016	108	108	108
18	Nev Con 5s'41	99	99	99
11	N E Gas&El 5s'47	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
12	NY NH'H fd4½s'67	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞
76	NY P & Lt 4½s'67	95⅜	95⅛	95⅝
5	McCord Rad 6s	100	100	100
5	Nichols & S 6s'37	132	131	132
1	do w w	97	97	97
2	Ohio Pow 5s B'52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
12	Ohio Pow 4½sD'56	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3	Pac G&E 4½s'57	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4	Para Fa Las 6s'47	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	PenOEd 6s'50 ww	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	PhilaEl 5½s'72	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	PhillipsPet5s'39	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
107	PbSrE&G 4½s '67	99⅝	99½	99½
7	QueensBrG5½s'52	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Richfield O 6s'41	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	StLGas&Ck 6s'47	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
9	ServelCor 5s '48s	62½	61⅛	62
15	ShawgW&P4½s'67	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
12	ShellPLn 5s'52	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
80	SniderPk 6s'32	111⅛	108⅛	111
2	SolvayAm 5s'42	99	99	99
11	SEP&L6s2025	107	106⅞	107
5	So Cal Ed 5s '51	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
12	do 5s '52	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5	So Cal Gas 5¼s	95	95	95
1	So Dairies 6s '30	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	South Lt&Pow 5s	98	98	98
7	South Pac 4¼s '77	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	Southwest P&L 6s	109	109	109
3	Staley Mfg 6s '42	100	99⅞	99⅞
2	Stand Inv 5s '37	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
3	S O N Y 6½s '33	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Sun Maid R 6½s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
6	Swift 5s '32	101	101	101
8	Tex Pw&Lt 5s '56	101	101	101
6	Transctl Oil 7s '30	108	108	108
10	Un L & R 5½s '52	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5	Warner BP6½s28	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	WebsterM6½s'33	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	WesternPw5½s'57	99½	99½	99½
1	WestvacoC5½s'37	103½	103½	103½
1	WisconsinCent50'30	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	Bond	High	Low	1:00
8	AdriaticElec7s'52	97	96⅝	97
1	Agri MtgeBk7s'46	98	98	98
2	AgriMtgeBk7s'47	99	99	99
1	BataviaPet4½s'42	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
13	BogotaMtgeBk7s	99¼	99⅛	99¼
8	BogotaMtgBk7s47n	92½	92	92
34	Brazil 6½s '57	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1	Buen A Prov7¼s47	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
1	Buen AProv7½s47	101⅛	101⅛	101
3	BAires Prov7s'52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	DanMtgBk5s'72	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
20	DenmarkKgd5½s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Finn IndBk7s'44	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	GerCMun7s'47	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
8	IsarcoHydEl7s'52	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
3	JugoSlavMtgB7s'57	88	88	88
5	Mnfld M&S 7s ww	98	98	98
1	Medellin Col 7s '51	95	95	95
2	Mend Pr 7½s '51	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
4	Meridie El 7s '75	99	98⅝	99
3	Montvideo 6s '59	96⅛	96	96⅛
2	Nippo Elc 6½s	94½	94⅛	94⅛
8	N Ger Lloyd 6s '47	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
5	Norway Kg 5s '67	95	95	95
7	Norw El 5½s '57	95	95	95
1	Nuremburg 6s '52	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2	Prussia FS 6s '52	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
6	Rio de Jan 6½s	97½	97½	97½
2	Rio Grande 7s '67	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
3	Sante F Arg 7s '45	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5	Serb Cr&Sl 7s '62	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
15	Shin El Po 6½s '52	93	93	93
2	Tyrol H El 7s '52	93½	93½	93½
38	Un El Svc 7s '56	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
11	Un St W 6½s '47A	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
14	Vienna 6s '52	90⅝	90½	90½

†Actual sales. ‡Ex dividend.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	4½%	4½%
Commercial paper	4 @4¼	4
Customers' loans	4½@5	4½@5
Collateral loans	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Year money	4½	4½
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days		4 @4¼
Four to six months		4¼@4½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	57⅛c	57¼c
Bar silver in London	26⅝d	26⅝d
Bar gold in London	84s 11d	84s 10½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$95,000,000	$1,429,000,000
Year ago today	48,000,000	
Balances	42,000,000	121,000,000
Year ago today	20,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	40,348,472	107,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks:

30 days	3⅜@3¼
60 days	3⅜@3¼
90 days	3⅜@3¼
4 months	3⅜@3⅜
5 months	3⅜@3⅜
6 months	3⅜@3⅜

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ⅛ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Budapest	6%
Boston	4	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	4	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	4	Lisbon	8
Kansas City	4	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	4	Oslo	4½
Philadelphia	3½	Paris	3½
Richmond	4	Prague	5½
St. Louis	4	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Rome	7
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	10
Athens	10	Stockholm	3½
Bombay	7	Swiss Bank	3½
Brussels	5	Tokyo	7.03
Berlin	7	Vienna	6
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev	Prty
Sterling: Demand	$4.87⅛	$4.87⅛	$4.8665
Cables	4.87⅛	4.87⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0393¼	.0393⅛	.193
Belgium—belga	.1392½	.1393	.139
Italy—lira	.0523½	.0529⅝	.193
Germany—mark	.2385	.2384	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1410	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296¼	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2677¼	.2677	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0132¼	.0132⅜	.193
Holland—florin	.4026	.4025	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1752	.1752	.1749
Norway—krone	.2662	.2662½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1150	.1150	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0500	.0500	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0062	.0062	.193
Spain—peseta	.1701¼	.1702	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684¼	.2684	.268
Switz'lnd—franc	.1929⅝	.1924	.193
Jugosl'via—dina	.0177	.0177	.193
Far East			
Hongkong—dol	.5012	.5025	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.6312½	.6362½	*
India—rupee	.3655	.3655	.4866
Japan—yen	.4686	.4675	.4985
Phil Isl'ds—peso	.4956	.4956	.50
Sts Stlme'ts—dol	.5725	.5725	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4279	.4275	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1204	.1204	.3245
Chile—peso	.1220	.1222	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9804	.9804	.9733
Peru—pound	3.91	3.91	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0325	1.0325	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1910	.1910	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅝	.99⅞	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4375	.4387½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

COCA COLA INTERNATIONAL

Coca Cola International Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net income of $2,393,621 after expenses, etc., compared with $1,735,997 in 1926. For the quarter ended Dec. 31 net profit was $591,398, compared with $429,731 in the final quarter of 1926.

UTAH COPPER EARNINGS

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 15—Net earnings of the Utah Copper Company for 1927 were $14,315,592, as compared with $12,764,406 in 1926, according to the report filed by the company with the State Board of Equalization for taxation purposes.

VERDICT GIVEN FOR $8,000,000

George D. Haskell Sued Duke Estate for $45,000,000 in Aluminum Case

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—A verdict of $8,000,000, one of the largest ever awarded an individual, is on record in Federal Court against the estate of James B. Duke. The damages were awarded George D. Haskell, Springfield, Mass., manufacturer, who charged Mr. Duke with entering into an arrangement with him for the exploitation of great aluminum properties and then selling out to the Aluminum Company of America. Haskell had asked $45,000,000 damages.

Mr. Duke's 14-year-old daughter, Doris, to whom he left the bulk of his estate, would be chiefly affected by the verdict.

Testimony was introduced to show Mr. Duke had profited to the extent of $25,000,000 by joining his interests with those of the aluminum company. Mr. Haskell claimed $15,000,000 actual damages, but sued for $45,000,000 under the section of the Sherman Act which allows triple damages to a man injured by a conspiracy in restraint of trade. Homer S. Cummings, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who represented Mr. Haskell, said he would appear in court later in the week and ask that the verdict be multiplied by three to give his client $24,000,000.

BY-PRODUCTS COKE CORP.

By-Products Coke Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, net of $1,030,228 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes and premium on the preferred retired, equivalent after preferred dividends to $4.84 a share on 189,936 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,276,900 after depreciation, interest, taxes and writing down of investments in 1926, equal to $6 a share on the common.

NEW UTILITY COMPANY

Pearson Erhard & Co. of Boston, together with Arthur B. Lisle, formerly vice-president and general manager of the Narragansett Electric Light Co. of Providence, R. I., have recently acquired a number of public utility properties in New England and are in the process of organizink a new company to operate and finance their purchases.

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK CITY

FOUR TREES
Dinner 1.00 & 1.50
Dancing 6.30 to closing
1 Sheridan Sq. at Sheridan Sq. Subway Station, West Side Subway
CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS
The Vanity Fair, 3 E. 38 St.
The Vanity Fair, 4 W. 40 St.
The Colonia, 379 5th Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40th St., 5:30 to 8
CLOSED SUNDAYS

BOSTON

Kum-Up-Tu
Luncheon 11 to 3 Dinner 5 to 7
Special room reserved for men during luncheon only.
248 Mass. Ave. (Upstairs), Boston

WELCOME ROBIN
373 Commonwealth Avenue
3 Doors Above Mass. Ave.
HOME COOKING Sunday Midday Dinner
Dinners, Luncheons, Breakfasts

KENSINGTON LUNCH
687 Boylston Street, Boston
Up One Flight—Elevator
Luncheon 11 to 2:30 Dinner 5:30 to 7:15
Special Combination Lunches from 40c to 65c
Special Combination Dinners, 65c and 75c
Also Table d'Hôte and à la Carte

When in Boston Dine at
PINK'S SEA GRILL
Located Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel on Dartmouth Street
Try our special Shore Dinner, $1.00. We serve steaks, chops and chicken cooked in all styles. Lobsters our specialty.

CAFE DE MARSEILLE
210 Huntington Avenue
Special Luncheon 35-60c
Table d'Hote Dinner 50-75c
Sunday Dinner, Chicken or Turkey, 75c
(A la Carte at all hours)
Try us once and be convinced

TEL. CAPITOL 1093 M. A. MASELLI, Mgr.
SAN REMO
A Little Taste of Sunny Italy
Every day, Special Italian Dinner, $1.00
Special Lunch 50c
27 Eliot Street, Boston, Mass.
Up One Flight Next to Eliot Garage

CAFÉ MINERVA
at 216 Huntington Ave., Boston (Opp. Christian Science church)
Reputed Cuisine Exceptional Service
Also CAFETERIA
"The best of its kind"
HOTEL MINERVA MGT.
H. C. DEMETER

EATING AT
Cafe de Paris
IS LIKE EATING AT HOME
Home COOKING SERVICE ATMOSPHERE
Luncheon 35c and 50c
Dinner 50c
Sunday Chicken Dinner 75c.
12 Haviland Street Boston
Another Cafe de Paris
Under Same Management
Has Been Opened at 8 Garrison St.
BOSTON

CHICAGO

KENWOOD TEA ROOM
6220 Kenwood Avenue Midway 2774
DINNER—5 to 8—65c
Special Noon Luncheon—11 to 2—40c
Sunday Dinners—12 to 8—90c

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

Martin Beck Theatre 45th St. 8th Ave.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30
"THE SHANNONS OF BROADWAY"
A New Comedy by JAMES GLEASON

BROADHURST W. 44 St. MATS. WED., SAT., 2:30
WINTHROP AMES Presents
GEORGE ARLISS
in WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

PLAZA HOTEL SUNDAY SALONS Feb. 19 at 9
New York Chamber Music Soc'y
CAROLYN BEEBE, Founder
INEZ BARBOUR-HADLEY, Soprano, Asstg. Artist.
11 Solo Artists in Ensemble
Tickets 601 Steinway Hall (Circle 0156) Steinway

Daly's 63rd St. Thea., E. of B'y. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
The Merry Musical Comedy!
HAPPY

PLAYHOUSE 48th, East of B'y. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Mon. and Wed.
"THE Queen's Husband"
with ROLAND YOUNG
"Immensely engaging play"—Woollcott, World

Chanin's W. 46th St. Theatre. Evs. 8:25 Mts. Wed., Sat., 2:25
THE COLLEGIATE MUSICAL COMEDY
"Good News"
"Speed . . . action . . . youth. A joyful musical comedy."—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

ERLANGER'S Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
The Great American Song and Dance Show
The MERRY MALONES
with GEORGE M. COHAN
AND 150 SINGING AND DANCING COMEDIANS

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH Now Playing
America's Inimitable Star
WM. HODGE
in "Straight Thru the Door"
A Smart Mystery Comedy
Popular Price $1.50 Mats. Wed. and Sat.

COPLEY TUE., THUR., SAT. at 2:30 EVES. at 8:30
FIRST TIME IN BOSTON
London's Reigning Comedy Hit
Yellow Sands
By Eden & Adelaide Philpotts
COMEDY IN EVERY LINE

NEWARK, N. J.

BROAD STREET THEATRE ONE WEEK
WINTHROP AMES'
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA COMPANY
"MIKADO," "IOLANTHE"
"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
NEXT WEEK—MAJESTIC, BROOKLYN

MOTION PICTURES

The mighty drama of the war in the air, made by men who were war-fliers, and a thrilling love-story that might have happened in your own neighborhood!

27th Week
CRITERION Theatre, New York

11th Week
ALDINE Theatre, Philadelphia

7th Week
TREMONT Theatre, Boston

RADIO

One Stage R. F. and Feed Back Detector Simplified

Five-Tube Receiver So Designed That Readers Can Assemble It Without Difficulty

This is the first of two articles by Perry Graffam on the construction of a simple yet efficient radiocast receiver.

Many circuit combinations and arrangements have been featured during the last four years. Several of these are most efficient. Efficiency may be placed at one end of a scale and simplicity at the other. They should meet if they are each to express the maximum of their meanings. In radio today we have a fundamental circuit which realizes maximum simplicity and at the same time maximum efficiency. This is the one stage R. F. followed by a regenerative detector arrangement.

We all want high amplification. A stage of R. F. will give it when properly damped to prevent oscillation. A regenerative detector will give excellent R. F. amplification as well as performing its function of wiping out the carrier wave and leaving the pure audio component, that is, the music and voice as it was transmitted from the radiocasting station.

One of the intriguing points of this arrangement is that when one regenerates to a marked degree on the detector circuit, it affects the first circuit, causing some regeneration in it, and thus compensating for the usual losses due to balancing, neutralization, damping or any other arrangement for preventing oscillation.

Further consideration of this arrangement will show that only two tuned circuits are used, but that since these are both regenerative, they tune very sharply, and, therefore, give as much selectivity as the usual three-tuned circuit five- and six-tube tuned R. F. receivers. Thus we get efficient amplification and efficient tuning.

Two-tuned circuits mean only two tuning controls and no ganging of condensers with the possible resultant loss due to the difficulty of accurately operating all these circuits together from a single control source is necessary. Two-tuned circuits also means the purchase of only two condensers and two coils. Here the old order of simplicity being the synonym of economy is realized.

Audio Amplifier Inexpensive

Carrying this a step further we find that for an inexpensive audio amplifier there is nothing that can compare with a good three stage resistance coupled job. Now if we could have our audio amplifier all mounted on a panel with its filament control resistance and sockets as an accompaniment this could be quickly combined with a front panel carrying the two condensers and coils and there would be our complete receiver.

This is exactly what is achieved in the Lynch Aero Five. This set gives maximum efficiency, simplicity and tone quality and is extremely inexpensive to build.

Everyone is familiar with resistance coupled amplification and when used with tubes of high mu characteristics and a power tube in the last stage it is probably unsurpassed for quality and undistorted reproduction.

In the construction of the Lynch Aero Five everything has been simplified in regards to the actual wiring and locating the various parts. All the apparatus is mounted on two panels, the tuning units on the front panel and the audio amplifier together with the r. f. and detector sockets on a sub-panel. The sub-panel is not an ordinary piece of hard rubber panel necessitating much drilling for the various mountings, but is a complete unit in itself. This unit is known as a "deck" and was designed by Arthur H. Lynch of radiocasting fame. The deck itself is a compact sub-panel of Westinghouse - micarta with everything necessary for making a five-tube receiver, except the tuning units and a few small items depending upon circuit used and mounted thereon.

The audio amplifier which is resistance coupled is entirely complete and partially wired. Many new ideas in arrangement and type of equipment used are included in this deck. All connections are made underneath the sub-panel. The resistances and coupling condensers are snapped into spring clips which hold them securely. At the back of the deck holes are provided for mounting the necessary Eby binding posts. Binding posts are not part of the deck equipment itself as many prefer to use a battery cable, or if you prefer, a Yaxley Cable plug may be used.

The Lynch Suppressor, r. f. choke and equalizors are also not part of the deck equipment as received, and it is necessary that they be mounted on the deck after assembling the necessary material for the receiver. Sufficient space is available and their use in the circuit will be described further on in the discussion of the Lynch Aero Five.

In choosing the locations for the various parts, thought was taken for simplicity of design. The two Aero coils are mounted at either end of the front panel. The numbers at the coil terminals in the accompanying schematic diagram correspond to the numbers found on the terminals of the coil units.

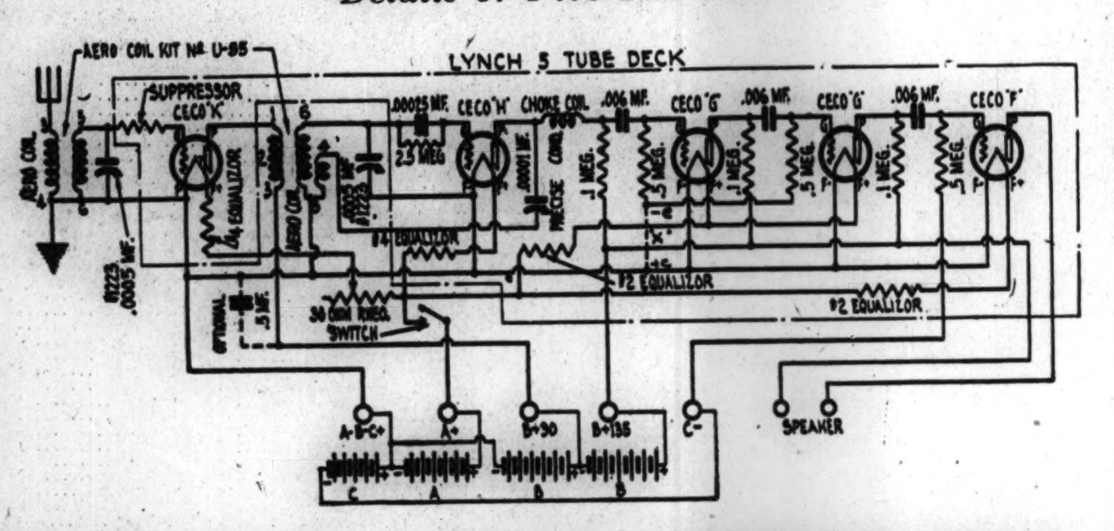
The reactance system of regeneration control is employed in the new circuit, replacing the variable inductance method. The reactance circuit consists of a fixed inductance, placed in an inductive relation to the grid circuit, a variable and capacity. The inductance and capacity are connected in series between the plate element of the detector tube and the negative filament circuit or grid return. A variation of the capacity in the circuit controls the amount of feed-back, thereby controlling the oscillation.

The purpose of the choke coil in the plate circuit of the detector stage is to choke out the radio-frequency currents and direct them to the filament circuit through the .00025 mfd. condenser and the tickler coil, thereby keeping them out of the audio circuit and reducing the intensity of interfering noises. A small fixed by-pass condenser at this point is not required, and would be detrimental to the effect of the regeneration condenser.

It is not always possible to use the regeneration condenser for the volume control as it is sometimes necessary to boost regeneration considerably to obtain sufficient selectivity and the volume is thus made greater than desired. To provide for this condition a six ohm. filament rheostat is connected in series with a No. 4 equalizor and the filament of the r. f. tube provides a suitable control of volume without materially affecting the tuning elements.

A No. 4 equalizor is used to regulate the filament of the detector tube, a No. 2 equalizor to regulate the two immediate amplifier tubes and another No. 2 equalizor for the third or last tube, which is a power tube. This should be changed to a No. 4, if one-quarter ampere power tube is used.

Details of Five-Tube Set



Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WLOE, Boston, Mass. (1240kc-211m)
6:50 p. m.—News.
7 Irish dance tunes.
7:30 Studio program.
8:30 Vocal and instrumental.
9:30 Instrumental trio.
10 Canniff and Mack, songs.
10:30 Billie McBride's orchestra.
11 News.
11:10 Billie McBride's orchestra.
11:30 Beacon Four.
12:30 Waltham time.

Monday
10:30 a. m.—Loew's Orpheum Theater.
11 Martha Lee Women's Club.
11:40 News.
11:50 Frank H. Melcon, finance.
12 Brunswick Hour.
1 p. m.—Waltham time.

WBET, Boston, Mass. (1040kc-288m)
6:30 Sam Robbins and his orchestra.
7 Events of the day; financial summary.
7:15 Dinner concert by the Ramblers.
7:45 Moran and Rumrill, popular songs.
8 Arthur A. Moulton, violinist; Bessie F. Moulton, pianist.
8:30 "The Arnold Arboretum—What It Is and What It Does," Ernest H. Wilson.
8:45 Architects' Exhibit; concert by the Vreeland Mandolin Orchestra.
9:30 Lucerne-in-Maine Winter Carnival Club Quartet.
10 Dance program.
11 Correct time.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900kc-333m)
6:14 p. m.—Time and weather.
6:15 Reynold Howe Brooks, pianist.
6:30 WJZ, Jeddo Highlanders.
7 Newspaper talk by Willard DeLue.
7:10 Richard Howard, composer-pianist.
7:15 "The Golf Nuts."
7:30 Thornton W. Burgess, conducting Radio Nature League.
8 WJZ, Champion Sparkers.
8:30 WJZ, Sylvania Foresters.
9 Scott's Unique Fur Club Trappers.
10 WJZ, Longines time.
10:01 University Extension lecture by Prof. Edwin M. Belles.
10:30 Dick Newcomb and his orchestra.
11:30 Time and weather.

Tomorrow
11 a. m.—Polly and her Pals.
11:30 Marcia Ray.
11:35 Polly and her Pals.
11:45 "Aunt Sammy."
12 Organ recital from Hotel Statler.
12:15 p. m.—John Gruber, pianist.
12:30 WJZ, Park Central music.
1 Time and weather.

WNAC, BOSTON, Mass. (650kc-461m)
4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Dok's Junior Sinfonians.
4:25 Vocal duo.
4:35 Dok's Junior Sinfonians.
4:50 Vocal duo.
5 Ted and his gang.
5:30 Householders' guide.
6 The Juvenile Smilers.
6:30 Leo Dreyer and his orchestra.
6:55 Correct time: Nancy Howe.
7 "Jimmie" Gallagher and his orchestra.
7:25 News; weather.
7:40 The Lady of the Ivories.
7:50 "In the Public Eye."
8 St. Rocco's Glee Club.
8:30 "Jean and Eddie."
9 WOR, Kolster Radio Hour.
10 WOR, Columbia Phonograph Hour.
11 News.
11:10 Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
11:40 Leo Klayman and his orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Joe Rines and his orchestra.

Tomorrow
7:45 a. m.—Morning Watch.
8 News summary.
8:10 Boston Information Service.
9:30 The Polar Bears.
10:30 WNAC Women's Club.
11 Petite Symphonie, Will Dodge, conductor.
11:30 WNAC Women's Club.
11:58 Time signals and weather.
12:01 p. m.—News.
12:05 Shepard Colonial Luncheon Concert.
12:15 Noon service from King's Chapel.
1 Luncheon concert.
1:25 Nancy Howe.
1:30 Del Castillo at the organ.
2 News.
2:05 Boston Information Service.
2:30 "The Dandies of Yesterday."

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (590kc-508m)
4:30 p. m.—News.
4:40 Highway bulletin.
4:42 Mass. Federation Music Clubs program.
5:15 City Federation Women's Clubs talk.
5:35 Positions wanted.
5:45 Stock market and business news.
6 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
6:35 News.
6:45 Big Brother Club; the Joy Spreaders.
7:30 WEAF, Soconyans in Worcester.
8 "Mr. and Mrs.," radio skit.
8:30 The Sports Watch, with Frank Ryan.
8:40 Masterpiece Pianist.
9 WEAF, Howard time; Ipana Troubadours.
9:30 WEAF, Zipper Orchestra, Silvertown Quartet.
10:30 "Cruising the Air."
10:35 News.
10:40 Radio forecast and weather.
10:45 Organ recital by Frank Stevens.

Tomorrow
8 a. m.—Steinert Morning Musicale.
8:15 WEAF, Parnassus Trio.
8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio."
8:45 E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
9 Anne Bradford's Half Hour.
10:30 Caroline Cabot.
11 Friendly Maids.
11:15 WEAF, Radio Household Institute.
11:30 Friendly Maids.
11:58 Time signals and news.
12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.
2:30 Gretchen Mullen's cooking school.
12:40 Produce market report.
1:10 WEAF, Merchants Association luncheon.
2:10 William Poltorack, violinist; Jeanette Bluestone, pianist.
2:30 Edison Light Hour of Music.

WBSO, Wellesley, Mass. (780kc-384m)
4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
12 Midnight Ministry.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (820kc-366m)
7:20 p. m.—News.
7:30 From WEAF.
8 "Mr. and Mrs."
9:30 to 11:30—From WEAF.
11:30 News.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (580kc-517m)
6:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
7 Powers Coal Miners.
7:30 to 8:30—From WEAF.
8:30 Studio program.
9 to 11:30—From WEAF.
11:30 News.

WJAR, Providence, R. I. (620kc-517m)
7:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
8:10 Norman C. Martin, tenor; Charlotte Whelden, soprano; Mildred Taber.
9 to 10:30—From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (560kc-535m)
6:30 p. m.—Sea Gull Dinner Group.
7:30 From WEAF.
8 Jack Says, "Ask Me Another."
8:30 Air Frolic.
9 to 11:30—From WEAF.
11:30 News; weather.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (990kc-303m)
7 p. m.—From WEAF.
8:30 Mildred Reiger, soprano; Homer Browning, cellist.
9 to 11:30—From WEAF.
11:30 Van Surdam's Statler orchestra.

WFBL, Syracuse, N. Y. (1160kc-259m)
7:30 p. m.—Studio Hour.
8 From WGY.
9 to 11—From WOR.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (790kc-380m)
7:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
8 Remington-Rand Band.
8:30 Radio Rollikers and orchestra.
9 to 10:30—From WEAF.
10:30 News from "Time."

WGBS, New York (860kc-349m)
8:45 p. m.—Program from Liberty Theater.
9:55 D. W. Griffith and Morris Gest.
10:05 Liberty Theater program.
10:45 Norfleet Trio.
11:30 Burden Concert Company.

WJZ, New York (660kc-454m)
7 p. m.—Longines time; Savoy-Plaza concert.
7:25 John B. Kennedy.
7:30 Savoy-Plaza concert.
7:45 "Political Situation," Frederic W. Wile.
8 Champion Sparkers.
8:30 Sylvania Foresters.
9 Testimonial dinner to Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Waldorf-Astoria; addresses.
10 Longines time; Mediterraneans dance band.
10:30 Radio Franks.
11 Slumber music.

WEAF, New York (610kc-492m)
6 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria music.
7 Synagogue services.
7:30 Socony Tour.
8 Great Moments in History; "Unconditional Surrender."
8:30 Neo-Russian String Quartet.
9 Howard time; Ipana Troubadours.
9:30 Zipper Orchestra, Silvertown Quartet.
10:30 National grand opera.
11:30 Hal Kemp and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (710kc-422m)
7 p. m.—Commodore Ensemble.
8 Mabelanna Corby Hour.
8:30 S. & S. Players.
9 Kolster Radio Hour.
10 Columbia Phonograph Hour.
11 News; weather; Hale Byers' Orchestra.
11:30 The Witching Hour.

WPG, Atlantic City (1100kc-273m)
7:05 p. m.—Morton Concert.
7:50 Sporting talk.
8 Casino Concert.
8:30 Chelsea Concert.
9 Aviation talk.
9:15 Traymore Concert.
10 Studio program.
10:30 Casino Dance Orchestra.
11 Traymore Dance Orchestra.
11:30 Silver Slipper Dance Orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (950kc-316m)
7:15 p. m.—Power period.
7:45 to 10 From WJZ.

CURB ON JEWS DEBATED

BUDAPEST (AP)—Universities and colleges throughout the country were ordered closed by the Minister of Education during debate over the Government's proposal to modify the restrictions against the enrollment of Jews as university students. This action was taken to frustrate further disorders such as occurred at Budapest University, where encounters took place after the Christian students had proclaimed a strike as a protest against the Government's proposal.

With the Libraries

How One Library Guides Its Readers

Pittsfield, Mass.
Special Correspondence

ONE of the problems confronting many public libraries is not so much to increase the circulation or number of users in the community, but to broaden that circulation, to have all its books used—rather than some used until they are worn out and others not read at all. One of the chief functions of a library is to furnish its supporting community with good reading matter, but in a large library of a hundred thousand volumes or more, it is sometimes necessary to find ways and means of acquainting the community with the treasures in its bibliotheca. In the old days of printed catalogue and comparatively small libraries, the user could study this catalogue; but in the large modern library, with its voluminous and efficient card catalogue, even though accessible to the public, this catalogue is not always used by the public.

H. H. Ballard of the Berkshire Atheneum, which is the official title of the Pittsfield (Mass.) public library, told in a recent interview, how he had solved this problem. To ascertain the reason back of book selection on the part of his library public, and how much influence the library and its staff had on this selection, Mr. Ballard sent out a questionnaire to registered users of the library. The replies to this questionnaire revealed some very interesting facts. Of those who answered, about 5 per cent stated that they chose a book because it was recommended by a friend; about 4 per cent selected a book because they had seen it reviewed or advertised; about 3½ per cent chose a book because of interest in the subject, and the same percentage were influenced by interest in the author. Somewhat to Mr. Ballard's chagrin, only ½ of 1 per cent selected a book because of suggestions from the library staff. Most amazing of all, however, was a reason that was written in on nearly 70 per cent of the replies: "I select books that are handy and found with the least trouble"! In other words, the general public used the books that were easiest of access regardless of what they were!

Mr. Ballard immediately set about correcting this narrow use of the library, and instructed his staff to make all the books easy of access. To do this, a large table was placed in front of the circulation desk, and shelves built in near-by nooks. With the help of this table and these nooks, he began to put his plan into operation. Using the Dewey classification as a guide, the first 10 books in each main Dewey group were placed on table and shelves and left there for a few days. Then they were returned to the stacks, and the next 10 books in each group were put on the table and the handy shelves. This was continued until the whole library had been set out for the public. By this method it was found possible to place the entire collection of books before the public in the course of the year.

To Mr. Ballard's gratification, this not only broadened the circulation, but created an interest in hitherto stagnant books, stagnant because of the human mind's peculiarity. In other words, the library was now guiding its public in the selection of books, and bringing to its attention, in an unobtrusive way, treasures before unknown or neglected because seemingly hidden.

This method of handling its material has been in operation in the Berkshire Atheneum for a number of years, long enough to prove its utility, and as Mr. Ballard smilingly remarks: "It works!" G. L. M.

News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

A VERY great and important step forward in Masonic unity has been effected by the reopening of the Deutschland Lodge and the proposed reopening of Der Pilger Lodge. Both lodges have been closed since 1915, as, being composed in membership entirely of German Masons, they came under the ban which was issued in that year by the Grand Lodge of England prohibiting the meeting in lodges under the English jurisdiction of Freemasons of alien birth then engaged in warfare.

Der Pilger Lodge, the older of the two, was founded in 1779 by Freemasons attached to the royal house and there were, at that time, of course, a large number of Hanoverians in this country. At the recent meeting of the Helvetica (Swiss) Lodge in London, Max Seiflow, an officer of the Grand Lodge of England, was present in a lodge meeting under the English jurisdiction for the first time since the removal of the ban, and he was accorded a very hearty welcome. For the first time, also, for nearly 13 years, addresses were delivered in an English lodge in German, Italian and French.

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At the present moment anticipation is keen as to what lodge to be constituted under the English constitution will be favored with the number 5000, which is about to be allotted. It is scarcely necessary to add that the competition to secure this number is very keen, but the decision rests with the Grand Master's Council.

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The figures which have just become available as to the Masonic operations during the past year are of great interest. During the year the three central institutions received in donations nearly £377,535, or almost £58,737 in excess of the receipts for 1926. In the latter year, however, it must be remembered that there was very great industrial depression in consequence of the two great strikes which affected, in particular, the festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls and, to a lesser degree, that of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. This necessitates a comparison with the figures for 1925, and those for 1927 exceed these by nearly £4179. During the three years the claims of the Masonic Peace Memorial received special consideration.

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Of the large sum—more than £101,046—collected at the Girls' Festival, £75,000 was devoted to the general fund of the institution for its maintenance and upkeep, and the balance, which does not appear in the general total, was placed to the credit of the building fund. This has enabled the committee to proceed with the plans for the new central school at Rickmansworth. For this fund, however, a further sum of, at least, £100,000 is still needed. During the past year 212 girls have been admitted to the benefits of the institution without election by ballot, while at the present time 1220 girls are on the roll. It is now proposed to declare elected, without ballot, all the 63 candidates for the forthcoming April election, making a total of 96 candidates approved since the last election in October.

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With regard to the boys' school, there are 1145 boys being cared for, and it is now proposed to elect all the 109 approved candidates on the list for election in April, which, after allowing for vacancies which will occur in the first term, will bring up the number of boys to 1295. Up to date 389 "war boys" have also been admitted without election.

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The net number of beneficiaries in the Old People's Institution has been increased by six during the year, from 1591 to 1597. In addition, 142 brethren and women are in receipt of grants, so that the total number in receipt of benefits is now 1739. During the year 434 approved candidates for relief by the board of benevolence attached to Grand Lodge were approved, 12 fewer than in the previous year. The grants given amounted to £34,145, or £250 less than in 1926.

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The various boards of management of the institutions are possessed of great faith. At a rough computation, the girls' school, the boys' school and the nursing home are each committed to an expenditure of a quarter of a million of money. The last named is in a difficulty because sites within easy distance of London of the magnitude required are not easy to obtain except at a prohibitive price. The two schools have been more fortunate. The boys' school purchased an estate of 52 acres adjoining their existing buildings for the purpose of erecting a junior school, and the girls' school purchased the Rickmansworth estate on the north of London, where the new senior school will be erected, and the existing school at Clapham Junction will be sold as soon as the new institution is completed. The junior girls' school at Weybridge will still be retained.

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Speculation is rife as to the number of lodges that will be added to the register of the Grand Lodge of England during the present year. Last year was notable for the continued prosperity and 95 lodges were added to the roster. It is not an easy matter to gain consent for the establishment of a new lodge in the English jurisdiction. Each application is carefully scrutinized, first by the Grand Secretary and then by the Grand Master's Council and unless there is complete satisfaction as to the necessity for the new unit the warrant is not issued or, rather, recommended to the Grand Master. The total number of lodges working under the English Grand Lodge at the end of the year was 4308, divided in 1025 in London; 2595 in the provinces; 617 overseas under district grand lodges; 69 abroad, not under district grand lodges; and two movable attached to regiments. Movable warrants, attached to regiments are not now issued by England, although the practice is still continued in Ireland. The fact that a lodge to be warranted will bear the number 5000 will not mean that there will then be 5000 lodges under English jurisdiction. In 1863 there was what is known as a move-up or adjustment of numbers, but since that date several lodges have dropped out. Some, a very few, have ceased to work and have returned their warrants, but by far the greatest majority have gone to form independent jurisdictions overseas. This has meant the secession from English rule—a friendly secession, of course, of practically all the lodges in New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, where, in every instance, independent Grand Lodges have been formed since that year. It would, perhaps, be advisable for a further "move-up" to be made at no distant date, but this is in the discretion of the Grand Lodge authorities.

For the Children

San Francisco
Special Correspondence

TWENTY years ago Vito labored in his cobbler's shop in the Italian quarter of this city. It was a bright clean shop with a canary always hanging in the window and a bottle filled with flowers that Vito's friends remembered to bring. Vito's friends were many. He always had time to listen and give advice, and his kindliness was freely bestowed upon the children of the neighborhood.

Then came the day when he had a letter from Italy calling him home to receive his share of an estate. His friends were glad for Vito, but they knew they would miss their friend. They watched him pack his tools and find a new home for his bird and at last a sign "for rent" was placed on his door, and Vito was on his way.

Months afterward, Vito returned and found his shop still empty. It was a happy gathering of friends that assisted in re-establishing the shop, and the canary found his home in the window. Vito whistled a merry tune of Italy as he placed this sign in front: "Men's shoes half-soled $1; Ladies' shoes 90 cents; Children's shoes free."

When asked about it he smiled and quietly said, "I am rich now and I love the little children, so I do it for them."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

SEATTLE—Fine 6-acre berry ranch in Puyallup Valley, ¼ mile to paved highway, 1 mile to school, ¼ mile to Linden Golf Club, beautiful mountain scenery; 2½ acres in raspberries, 2 in blackberries, ¼ in asparagus, remainder in strawberries and rhubarb; 35 bearing fruit trees, and 2 small houses with good ample outbuildings; price $10,000; terms to responsible buyer. W. C. FREDERICKS, Owner, Route 2, Box 86, Puyallup, Wash.

FOR SALE—In San Francisco, a French colonial 10-room house, white stucco; lot 50'x75'; house newly decorated inside and out; basement under entire structure; four master bedrooms, three baths; 2-car garage adjoining; located at 1550 Portola Drive, St. Francis Wood, San Francisco's most beautiful residential suburb; price $26,500, terms. Owner—HARRY EDGAR BAKER, 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
FOR SALE—Two houses, both stay rented; large lot runs through Garden to Presa St.; near new Plaza Hotel, Federal Bank and 31-story office building (two latter under construction); faces two thoroughfares; fast becoming business district; $36,780, one-third cash, balance 7%. Owner, NORMAN W. LAWHORN, P. O. Box 1392.

BOULDER DAM
FOR SALE—Fertile, level, rich valley land; full price $15.50 per acre; offering opportunity first buyers to reap splendid profits. Write or wire MR. TYLER, 914 No. Western Ave., Hollywood, Calif.

LOS ANGELES—Four-flat building; cottage in rear; 2 flats furnished, 2 unfurnished; excellent location near transportation and downtown business section; income $200 month; price $25,000, $7500 cash, balance on terms as arranged. Address Box H-38, care The Christian Science Monitor, 437 Van Nuys Bldg.

LOS ANGELES—Good 7-room house; 2 apartments, income property or home; near large industrial development; block from school; price very reasonable. TAYLOR, 205 E. 66th St. TH. 4163.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, Greenwich Village, near 7th Ave. subway—Unfurnished light, sunny apartments in newly remodeled colonial house; steam heat, hot water, all conveniences, fireplaces; 3-4-5 rooms with bath, kitchens; one garden apartment, 241 West 12th St.

TO LET—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Fraymore Apts., 517-523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator, garden adjoining, centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ASSISTANT MANAGER in southern college tea room, training or experience necessary in menu making and foods; position open April 1; chance for advancement. Box W-256, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and require individual sales representatives who have facilities for selling direct to the public (prices of goods from 25 cents each to $20 each mainly); unusually liberal commission; this is not a house-to-house proposition, but intended for women who can make displays at women's clubs, colleges, schools, hotels, resorts, etc., etc., or before numbers of women or girls. E. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED business man returning to London, seeks American agencies; best references. Address till March 1st, L. S. DELAPENA, 111 Gillis Ave., Palisades Del Rey, Venice, Calif.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ARE you coming to California? A driver-guide will help you. Use your car or mine. Terms reasonable. LYNN W. FELCH, 211 So. Gramercy Place, Los Angeles, Calif. WAshington 8788.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A PATENTED Eraser Cleaner for typewriter erasers available to manufacturer or distributor on a royalty basis. Mac-J SPECIALTY CO., 1126 South Hope St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Beautiful California mountain estate of 520 acres near state capital; abundant water, timber, meadows, game; cabins, fences; perfect climate; country home, resort, or ranch; mining claims; owner called away by business; priced low for quick sale. Address 3024 Freeport Blvd., Sacramento, Calif.

HOME FINDING SERVICE
LOUISE F. ESSIG
202 Renshaw Ave., East Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE, Crestwood, Westchester County, N. Y., modern 7-room home, sun porch, garage; restricted; 35 minutes Grand Central. 275 Pennsylvania Ave. Tuckahoe 1341-R.

READING, PA.—For sale, 26 acres of land within city limits, suitable for manufacturing purposes; two railroad sidings; fair price. Apply C. T. MANTIS, 545 Penn Street.

OIL CITY, PA.—Large wholesale bakery for sale; two-story cement block building with basement; building 40 x 80. Write A. J. ULMAN.

READING, PA.—Good 6-room house, 235 Moss St.; very reasonable price to quick buyer. This is a good bargain. C. T. MANTIS, 545 Penn St.

SUMMER PROPERTY TO LET

TO lease for summer season, large private summer home with garage, 10 miles south of Madison, Wis., on Lake Waubesa; half block from store on hard road; nicely furnished; electricity, running soft water in kitchen, shower bath; beautiful high location; lake front; good fishing, bathing and boating; rent reasonable. MARION F. AMBROSIUS, 513 W. State St., Rockford, Ill.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 156 Halsted St., Tel. Orange 6852—Seven rooms, sun parlor, in two-family house; heat and hot water included; garage; good location near Lackawanna.

STATE REALTY TRUST
DESIRABLE 5 and 6-room apartments, hot-water heat, continuous hot water. Call at 79 Gainsboro Street, Suite 2. Tel. Kenmore 6330.

TO LET—FURNISHED

DEDHAM, MASS.—Furnished 6-room house, modern improvements. Call Parkway 0704-W after 6 p. m. or Box S-267, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY—Two-room, bath apartment; large rooms, attractively furnished, two fireplaces, each room accessible bath independently; 3rd floor; northern exposure; price $175; unfurnished if desired. GARTON, 19 East 56th St. Plaza 0563.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 3219 Baring St.—2nd floor, corner apartment, 5 rooms, bath, piano; will retain one small room; away 4 months. CLARENCE BREY, Evergreen 7738.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Nicely furnished comfortable rooms in private home; good location; near church. MRS. PRINGLE, 114 Hemenway St. Copley 6154-M.

BOSTON, 32 Fairfield St. — Large front studio room, also single and double rooms; newly renovated house, desirable location.

BOSTON, 34 FENWAY
LARGE DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS
TRANSIENTS ACCOMMODATED

BOSTON, 2 Westland Ave., Suite 20—Very pleasant, sunny front room for business lady. Tel. Kenmore 6496.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 62 Montague St., Apt. 37—Attractive room, beautiful view, all subways, kitchen privileges; business woman. Main 5318.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Three light rooms completely furnished for housekeeping; all conveniences, private home. Phone Webster 5047-R.

NEW YORK CITY, West 185th—Lady has large light outside room next bath, two windows, separate entrance, 6th floor, new building, elevators; Christian Scientists preferred. Box L-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Bright, sunny rooms, newly furnished; business man or woman. 220 W. 107th, Apt. 66. Call before 12 mornings or after 7 evenings.

N. Y. C.—Private family will rent one room; suitable for business person who desires quiet, refined atmosphere. Riverside 6437.

N. Y. C., 160 East 36th—Attractive front room, running water, extra closet; light single room. Caledonia 7039—Rector 3719.

NEW YORK CITY, 220 W. 107th St. (Apt. 25)—Comfortable, clean, single room, kitchen privileges; reasonable.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Refined couple to board; private family; modern conveniences; beautiful location. MRS. J. W. SCHWINGEL, 202 Tacoma Circle. Phone 6195, or call after 6 p. m.

THE FORBES
51-53 WEST 69TH, NEW YORK CITY—Susquehanna 1319 — Rooms with character, single and double; excellent table, near church.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
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Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

Alabama—Birmingham (First Church): Phillips High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 23.
Huntsville: New High School Auditorium, Randolph Street, 8 p. m., February 21.
Montgomery: Scottish Rites Temple, Dexter Avenue, 8:15 p. m., February 21.

Florida—Cocoa: Aladdin Theater, 3:30 p. m., February 19.
Deland: High School Hall, 8 p. m., February 23.
Eustis: Eustis High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 24.
Hollywood: Hollywood Central School, 8:15 p. m., February 20.
Pensacola: Assembly Hall, San Carlos Hotel, 8 p. m., February 20.
St. Augustine: Memorial Presbyterian Church House, 3 p. m., February 19.

Georgia—Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Peachtree and Fifteenth Streets, 8 p. m., February 20.
Savannah: Lawton Memorial Hall, 8:30 p. m., February 23.
Thomasville: Church Edifice, Washington and Dawson Streets, 8 p. m., February 21.

Massachusetts—Williamstown (Society of Williams College): Chapin Hall, 8:15 p. m., February 21.

New York—Bath: Babcock Theater, 3 p. m., February 19.
Buffalo (First Church): Elmwood Music Hall, 8:15 p. m., February 21.
Ithaca (Society of Cornell University): Barnes Hall, 8 p. m., February 23.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., February 20. Radiocast Station WMCA, 810 kilocycles.
Rockville Center: Masonic Hall, Lincoln Avenue, 3:30 p. m., February 19.

North Carolina—Rocky Mount: Cameo Theater, 8 p. m., February 24.

Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh (First Church): Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., February 20.

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LARGE western manufacturer desirous securing young man, 18-21 years, to learn the food business; salesmanship ultimate goal; preference given man with grocery experience; splendid opportunity to develop with a permanent future. Box J-300, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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There are openings in our organization for cultured, well educated women over 27 who are free to travel; the work is interesting, constructive, highly remunerative and leads to a future of progress; of 60 executives 50 are women; the opportunity for you to qualify is here. We shall be glad to tell you about it; commissions and bonus basis; railroad fare paid. THE BOOKHOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 802 Park Square Bldg., Boston.

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SALES management position desired by young man with five years' experience in the paint, varnish and lacquer industry with two leading manufacturers; matter of salary secondary to desire for connection that offers opportunities. Box X-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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MIDDLE-AGED LADY as companion and light housekeeping (Christian Scientist preferred); no Sunday work, sleep home. Box R-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

RELIABLE woman wishes work half days, morning or afternoon, caring for apartment of practitioner or business woman. Copley 3066-M, Boston.

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NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23-406
PHILADELPHIA
904 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7690
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5035
KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
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Hardware—House Furnishings
We have Weather Stripping of all kinds. A complete stock of Electric, Gas and Oil Heaters.
MARINE 1698

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY
(Continued)

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Plant—703 N. Indiana Ave.

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Telephone Marine 639
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Agents for Alberto Aders & Co. Spices
5th & Bloomfield Sts. Hoboken 1907

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Tel. Montclair 4185

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120 Broadway New York City Rector 9240

Phone 4611 GROCERIES
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Highest Endorsements
Make Inquiry

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New Jersey

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(Continued)

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For Cozy Grate Fires
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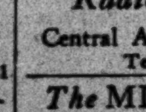

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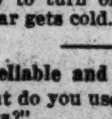

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MOTOR COMPANY
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TRUST COMPANY
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Penn Street Office—308 Penn Street
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Monogram and Quaker State Oils

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PIANOS FURNITURE
REIFSNYDER'S
119 North Sixth Street
Lebanon Branch—North Ninth Street

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NEW JERSEY

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Bayonne—Samuel Bedrick, 943 Broadway.
Bloomfield—Garlock & Mischell, 46 Washington St.
Boonton—Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R. Station.
Caldwell—M. Gordan, 389 Bloomfield Ave.
Dover—Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
East Orange—B. Block, 575 Main St.; M. Naiman, 24 North Munn Ave.; S. Sabloff, 101 Eaton Place; M. Steger, 120 Main St.; Union News, Ampere Station; Union News, Brick Church Station; Union News, East Orange Station; Mendell & Beber, 424 Park Ave.; M. Kabacoff, 44 Harrison St.; S. K. Weil, 9 South Arlington Ave.
Elizabeth—Edward Coplan, 212 Broad St.
Englewood—Englewood News Co., 8 Dean St.; Geo. Roos, 492 West Railroad Ave.
Hoboken—Union News, D. L. & W. R. R. Term.; Louis Baker, corner 14th & Washington Sts.
Jersey City—Central R. R. of N. J. Ferry House waiting room; Erie R. R. main waiting room Tube concourse; Journal Square Tube Station; J. Pasen, Trust Company Bldg., 921 Bergen Ave. and 912 Bergen Ave.
Kearny—Kearny & Arlington, M. A. Greenhalgh, 369 Kearny Ave.; J. Pasen's News Stand, Trust Company Bldg., 921 Bergen Ave., and 912 Bergen Ave.
Little Ferry—Pinsky's News Stand.
Maplewood—David Parkins, 179½ Maplewood Ave.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Millburn—Mr. H. Buncher, Millburn Ave.
Montclair—Union News Co., Lackawanna Station; N. Gusman, 250 Park St., U. M.; M. L. Rudensey, 253 Bellevue Ave., U. M.; I. Shavelson, 51 Watchung Plaza, Upper Montclair.
Morristown—The Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R.; The Washington News Co., Washington St.
Newark—M. L. Dampman, Canal Bridge; Metsky, Cor. Beaver and Market Sts.; Robert Treat Hotel; Union News, Penn Station, Market St.; Union News, H. & M. Tubes, Park Place; Union News, Erie Station, North Newark.
Orange—Michael Cerone, Highland Ave. Station; D. Berkow, 4 North Day St.; M. Mostwill, 185 Main St.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Paterson—George Layton's News Stand, 18 Park Ave.; Alexander Hamilton Hotel News Stand.
Perth Amboy—Burt L. Moore, 291 State St.
Ridgefield Park—W. Orth, 67 Ridgefield Ave.; L. Breslow's News Stand, 216 Main St.
Rutherford—Siegel & Alderman, 64 Park Ave.
South Orange—Union News, D. L. & W. Sta.; Wallace's, 1 South Orange Ave.; Geo. Zelaney, 410 Irvington Ave.; E. Minkowitz, 4 Valley St.
Summit—Union News Co., D. L. & W. R. R. Station; Wolff & Samer, Springfield Ave. and Maple St.
Union City—Calisle & Sons' News Stand, 125 Forty-Eighth St.
Union Hill—Frank Berr, Hackensack Plank Road.
Washington—John E. O'O'Neill.
Westfield—News Stand, C. R. R. of N. J. Station.
Westwood—Westwood Stationery Store, Inc., 1 Westwood Ave.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown—H. M. Snyder, 1145 Hamilton St.
Alleghany—James Dugan, Federal St. Station; Kidner's News Stand, 808 Federal St.
Bethlehem—Bethlehem Hotel.
Bradford—B. & O. News Co.
Chester—E. G. Roder, Seventh and Edgemont Ave.
East Pittsburgh—Union News, Penn. R. R. Sta.
Erie—Hall's News Stand, 10 West Seventh St.; Lawrence Hotel News Stand, West 10th and Peach Sts.
Franklin—The Franklin News Co., 1212 Liberty Street.
Harrisburg — Harry E. Kochenour's News Stand, Fourth and Market Sts.; Harry Loper's News Stand, Green and Maclay Sts.
Johnstown—Johnstown News Co.; Capital Hotel News Co.
Lancaster—Beams Book Store, No. Queen St.; Brunswick Hotel News Stand, No. Queen St.
McKeesport—Union News Stand, B & O. Depot.
Oil City—Sam Rosen & Co., 101 State St.
Philadelphia—Frank Stewart, 16th and Chestnut Sts.; Plotnick News Stand, 10 So. Broad St.; Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Broad St. Station; Mr. Miller, Mariners and Merchants Bldg., 308 Chestnut St.; Dave Hollander Broad and Chestnut Sts.; Union News Co., Market St. Ferry; Union News Stand No. 3, P. & R. R. R. Station, 12th and Market Sts.; Union News Stand No. 2, Wayne Jct. Station; Dudley Thompson's News Stand, 40th and Market Sts.; Louis Prager, Northwest Corner 13th and Market Sts.; Elliot Jacobs, Northeast corner 40th and Walnut Sts.; M. Wienblatt, Northwest corner Eleventh and Market Sts.
Pittsburgh—Hotel Schenley News Stand, Forbes St and Bigelow Blvd.; Union News Stand, Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Station; Union News Stand No. 1, Pennsylvania R. R. Station; Union News Stand No. 1, East Liberty Station; Federal News Co., Post Office Bldg.; Ft. Pitt News Co., Tenth St. and Liberty Ave.; Ft. Pitt Hotel News Stand; William Penn News Stand; Hotel Henry News Stand; Arcade News Stand, Jenkins Arcade; Hotel Roosevelt News Stand; Shapero's Store, Webster Hall; Seventh Avenue Hotel News Stand, Liberty Ave.
Reading—Colonial Trust Bldg.
Sharon—United Stores, 156 East State St.
Stroudsburg—Penn Stroud Hotel.
Upper Darby—Union News Stand, P. R. T. Station, 69th St.
Warren—H. B. Holeman News Co.
Washington—George Washington Hotel News Stand; J. W. Walker News Stand, 42 N. Main Street.
Wilkes-Barre—Samuel Liebman's News Stand, Public Square, corner West Market St.
Wilkinsburg—Union News Stand, R. R. Depot.
York—Floyd J. Keech, 30 North George St.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

READING
(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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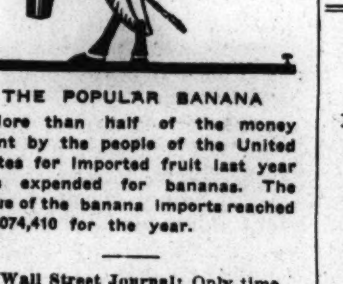
DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Real Estate Deal

The world's greatest real estate deal was made when the United States negotiated the Louisiana purchase for $15,000,000. Modern home-owners will note with interest that Uncle Sam not only did not know the boundaries of the piece, but he did not even get a clear title.

Detroit News: Words are those little things with which the energetic sales manager had to explain his distribution scheme before there were maps and colored tacks.



THE POPULAR BANANA

More than half of the money spent by the people of the United States for imported fruit last year was expended for bananas. The value of the banana imports reached $22,074,410 for the year.

Wall Street Journal: Only time when a horse gets scared nowadays is when he meets another horse.

No Sandwich Shortage

Proprietors of soda fountain luncheonette stands will be interested to learn that a machine has been invented which can cut up an inch cube of cheese into 12,000 slices.

Columbus Dispatch: A woman attorney says men prove themselves the weaker sex by wearing the horrible neckties their wives buy for them. Wrong again! It takes a hero to do that.

The Increase

Producers of food will be interested in the estimate that 4000 mouths "are added every morning to Uncle Sam's breakfast table."

New York Evening Post: A London tailor says that a man must have five overcoats to be considered well-dressed. It must be getting colder in London.

Clean Boston

A recent investigation into smoke nuisance problems, etc., reveals Boston as America's cleanest big city.

THE MONITOR READER

1. How are German automobile owners cutting expenses? —*Notes from Berlin.*
2. What is considered to be one of the most unusual motion picture houses in America?—*Theatrical Page.*
3. How can bee-keeping be made profitable?—*Women's Enterprise Page.*
4. What is the correct treatment for artificial silk?—*Household Arts Page.*
5. What is the origin of the word "gossamer"?—*Educational Page.*
6. What is the big college problem? —*Editorial.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

E. MAUDE GARDNER: "If we make our prayers include all mankind, the breadth of our prayers surely includes all—even our enemies. Gradually our own dwarfed minds begin to broaden and we no longer think of any particular person as our enemy. Prayer clears up the understanding, and the man we once called our enemy appears to us in a new light."

SIR WILLIAM CRAWFORD: "Immediately we apply our tools to industry, be it a pick to rough-hew coal, or a micrometer to gauge a thousandth of an inch, prosperity is alert and willing to journey toward us."

W. A. SIBLY: "Every pleasure purchased at the price of pain is a survival of primitive instincts and unworthy of a humane and civilized people."

GEORGE JEAN NATHAN: "I am always skeptical of men who talk about how hard they work."

A Thought for Today

HE HOLDS to his ideals, so is he unconquerable.
—*Mulpus Legends*

In Lighter Vein

An Odd Way

Max: "I get my living barking like a dog."

Friend: "Do you work in a circus?"

"No, for the government—I go around barking at the houses, and if a dog answers I note the address, and if the dog has not had its license paid I get a commission." — *Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

Passing Show

"Mummy, do you say 'it is me' or 'it is I'?"

"Always remember the rhyme: '"It is I," said the spider to the fly.'"

"I see—but couldn't you say, '"It is me," said the spider to the flea.'"

Changed Her Name

A Negro cook went into a northern Missouri bank with a check from the lady for whom she worked. As Mandy, the cook, could not write, she always indorsed her checks with a big X. But on this occasion she made a circle on the back of the check.

"What is the idea, Mandy," asked the teller. "Why don't you make a cross as usual?"

"Ah got married yesterday, boss, and Ah changed mah name."

A Unique Idea

Automobile Salesman: "And is there anything else that I can show you about this new model?"

Young Lady: "Yes, please tell me how to turn on the radiator if the car gets cold."

Reliable and Cheap

"What do you use to clean your windows?"

"I've tried lots of things, but I find my husband the best."

One Who Isn't

She: "Don't you think that all handsome boys are stuck up?"

He: "I'm not!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Mr. Hoover's Platform

WHERE evasiveness and circumlocution are not employed in an effort, conscious or otherwise, to confuse and becloud the issue, it is comparatively easy for one who announces his candidacy for even the highest office within the gift of his countrymen to state his political platform. Herbert Hoover, making open declaration of his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination, finds it necessary to employ but few words in outlining his platform. He says: "If the greatest trust which can be given by our people should come to me, I should consider it my duty to carry forward the principles of the Republican Party and the great objectives of President Coolidge's policies—all of which have brought to our country such a high degree of happiness, progress and prosperity."

With this brief announcement, Mr. Hoover's candidacy has been formally launched. He stands committed, if nominated and elected, to the attainment of those objectives which have been sought by the present Administration. The measurable success of these probably would have assured the re-election of President Coolidge had he been willing to again become a candidate. There is no popular misunderstanding regarding these. No doubt a vast majority of the people of the United States would welcome the assurance that the era of "happiness, progress and prosperity" will not be interrupted. Will it be necessary for Mr. Hoover and his campaign managers to convince the delegates to the Republican National Convention that he is the person best qualified by training and experience, and the most likely because of knowledge and sympathetic accord, to pursue the line of economic accomplishment which has so clearly been marked out?

Mr. Hoover expresses what may be taken as his settled conviction that he should not strive for the nomination. His record as a public servant and an administrator of affairs concerning the public welfare is an open book. It is upon this record of fidelity and conscientious service that he must stand. No wave of emotionalism will sweep the convention in Kansas City in June next. Cool judgment, rather than prejudice or sectionalism, will dictate the national platform and determine the personnel of the ticket. It is probable that the planks of the platform have already been outlined in President Coolidge's annual message to the present Congress and his address a few weeks later to the members of the Republican National Committee. The Coolidge objectives, which Mr. Hoover accepts as his own, are clearly defined and popularly approved.

A Democratic German Ambassador

THE new German Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm von Prittwitz und Gaffron, seems to be very democratic in his outlook. He chooses, it appears, to be Doctor rather than Baron. He obtained his appointment to Washington only after a strenuous attempt by a small faction of Nationalists in the Reichstag to prevent his being named. To them, he was objectionable because he was one of the first men in Germany to declare himself, at the time of the November Revolution in 1918, in favor of a republic. To most Americans, this will be as much a recommendation as it is a grievance to the confirmed German Nationalists.

The new Ambassador is a Doctor of Laws and a careful student of history, constitutional law and government. He is fond of sports, a trait which seems to guarantee a certain degree of sympathy with Anglo-Saxon ideals. He speaks excellent English. His wife, who was the Countess Strachwitz, enjoys a reputation both for her beauty and as a skillful skater.

This is not the new emissary's first visit to the United States. For eighteen months, in 1908-10, he was an attaché at the German Embassy in Washington. Then came three years of service as secretary at the St. Petersburg Embassy. In the war, Doctor von Prittwitz was wounded, and afterward was attached to the Chancellor's office under Hertling and Prince Max. To take up his post at Washington, he relinquishes the office of Counselor of the German Embassy at Rome.

Both the Ambassador and his wife are of the ancient Silesian nobility. Doctor von Prittwitz's family is said to trace its title from the middle of the thirteenth century.

It is significant that, ten years after the war, one who fought and suffered on the enemy's side is now made welcome in America. He will have the sympathetic support of thinking Americans in his avowed purpose of continuing his predecessor's work of destroying any animosity and suspicion which may still lurk in the thoughts of the two peoples.

Woman's Voice Heard at Havana

SECURE in their own enfranchisement, it was quite in line with the expected that the organized women of the United States should take advantage of the Havana Conference of American States to present the claims of their sisters below the Rio Grande for equal rights at the polls. That Dr. Bustamente, presiding officer of the conference, after hearing the various pleas before the delegates should state that the assemblage had been convinced of the worthiness of their cause is not at all surprising. Pan-American women have long been active in many things that make for the moral and cultural uplift of their communities, and when Miss Doris Stevens of New York, chairman of the Committee of International Action of the National Woman's Party, declared that "no man, no group of men, no government, no group of nations, ever had the right to withhold from us the rights we ask today," not a voice was raised to say her nay.

It is the first time in the history of the world that women have come before an international body to plead for treaty action of what they consider their rights. This alone made the incident of novel interest to the conference. Following Miss Stevens' plea for those of other countries, the women of Latin America had a direct spokesman in Dr. Julia Martinez, often referred to as the Jane Addams of Cuba, who in an impassioned address asserted that as long as the vote is withheld from them "women do not form part of the people of Cuba."

It would appear from what Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, president of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, reminded the conference that this gathering of Pan-American delegates had certain obligations to fulfill, in that the preceding conference, held in Santiago, Chile, adopted a resolution proposed by a Guatemalan delegate to the effect that future meetings of the American states should study the means of abolishing constitutional and legal incapacities of woman for the purpose of securing the same civil and political rights now enjoyed by men.

Whatever action the Havana Conference may decide upon in this matter of woman's rights throughout the Americas, it may be a coincidence, but it should nevertheless be heartening to the champions of woman's cause, that at almost the same hour when the plea was made in the Cuban capital, Stanley Baldwin, the British Prime Minister, declared in the House of Commons that the young women of Great Britain, about to be enfranchised, would be enabled to vote at the next general elections.

Thus hands stretch across the sea for the encouragement of women in all the Americas. Already Brazil has set an example in the matter of enfranchisement in at least one of its states. Who can doubt that stimulus has been added to the movement in Latin America by the generous action of the women of the United States in taking the problem straight to Havana? That the feminine delegation from North America considers its Cuban mission a success only adds to the belief that their Latin-American sisters rejoice in a championship where experience has taught many lessons from which those as yet to be enfranchised may profit, before and after their desired political freedom has been achieved.

The Public Finds an Ally

ACTIVE efforts of John D. Rockefeller Jr. to assist public authorities in clearing up phases of the Fall-Sinclair oil cases which may in any way have touched the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, can scarcely fail to evoke widespread satisfaction.

Correspondence, now made public, between Mr. Rockefeller and Thomas J. Walsh, prosecutor for the Senate Public Lands Committee, discloses the extent of the help so far given. It shows that Mr. Rockefeller cabled to Havana to obtain the return of Col. Robert W. Stewart, chairman of the directors of the Indiana company, to testify before the committee. He further wrote to Mr. Stewart: "You owe it to yourself and to your associates in the management of your company, to your stockholders and to the public, to help bring these transactions into the fullest light that can be thrown upon them. No desire, however praiseworthy, to protect those who may have been guilty of wrongdoing justifies the withholding of any slightest fact that will help to clear up the situation."

The entire incident well illustrates the distance so-called "big business" has come in recent years toward truer consideration of the public welfare. In striking contrast to the sentiment generally attributed to William H. Vanderbilt are Mr. Rockefeller's words in a letter to Senator Walsh: "I give place to none in my desire that the public interest might be fully conserved." And again: "You are, of course, at liberty to use our correspondence in any way that will serve the public interest."

Mr. Rockefeller has himself answered the committee's call to testify, but it is not his knowledge—manifestly second-hand—of the Teapot Dome or related transactions which is needed; it is, rather, his possible power to force full disclosures from those whose information is first-hand. The public will welcome Mr. Rockefeller as an ally who can, if he pursues his indicated purpose, bring influence to bear which will go far in persuading those who know the facts to tell them fully and remove "the cloud of suspicion" which he says "hangs over the entire oil industry." Such a gift of influence might easily deserve and elicit as much commendation as any public benefaction that has been associated with the name of Rockefeller.

Changing Industrial Fronts

EFFORTS to effect an agreement in the coal fields, to bring about an understanding as to wages and working conditions, have not been entirely conclusive. Lacking any definite resolution the situation is one which easily lends itself to discussion and speculation. A congressional investigation of the coal situation, however, is not one that is calculated to bring about harmony. Furthermore, as President Coolidge pointed out, the facts in the case have been the subject of an exhaustive investigation and a full report (the Hammond report) thereon is available to anyone who desires to inform himself.

The seeming stubborness of the controversy, on the other hand, is a relative matter. It appears such only because the coal strike is not always studied in the light of other industrial developments. In the first place, there has not been a general cessation of work in the coal fields, for some mines have found a means of keeping open, and of producing in a quantity sufficient to meet the needs of the market. Secondly, the demand of industry for coal has been undergoing a constant change within the past few years, a fact which renders industry somewhat less dependent upon that particular type of fuel.

The National Association of Purchasing Agents points out that industrial stocks in the United States and Canada constitute an average supply of forty-three days as compared with thirty-nine days a year ago. Actual stocks in industries in the United States are 3,000,000 tons lower than a year ago and about 1,000,000 tons lower than two years ago. Consumption, however, being considerably less than in either 1926 or 1925, makes the number of days' supply 10 per cent greater. Stocks, the association believes, together with new production are ample for industrial needs until the first of March. Then with a resumption of business activity the scales may be thrown in the other direction. Until now, however, the market for coal continues sluggish, resulting from no particular aggressive demand for new output.

There is still another side to the picture. Fuel oil has been adopted to good purpose in many manufacturing plants. The large output of petroleum during the past year greatly encouraged that transition. Furthermore, there has been a notable gain in hydroelectric power, the discovery of more efficient means of transmission of such power, and the linking up of plants into super-power units. Fuel, in these different forms, is finding a constantly broadening market among the industrial plants of the United States. Coal miners should seriously recognize this trend. There must be a more efficient mining of coal and a more economical method of consuming it if the product is to hold anything like a first class position in the future. No settlement of the labor controversy in the coal fields will be satisfactory until these competitive influences are fully weighed and considered in connection therewith.

Thanks to Eighteenth Amendment

WHOEVER reads with unbiased thought the recent Saturday Evening Post article by Commander Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army must admit that there are abundant grounds for considering prohibition nothing less than a marked success. It is unquestionable that those who can speak with the greatest authority upon the changes for the better that prohibition has brought about in the homes of the United States are those who are constantly engaged in helping to relieve the many forms of distress to be found in the by-paths of every large metropolis. Therefore, what Commander Booth has to say upon the subject of prohibition is of especial import, for, to use her own words, "the Salvation Army followers, in carrying on warfare against sin and poverty, always have found their frontier most clearly defined at the doors of saloons."

The accomplishments of prohibition as seen by the great corps of Salvation Army workers are many and varied. For instance, applications for relief in the slum settlements have been reduced 50 per cent. The problems of rescue work have been greatly simplified, due to the smaller number of inebriates. Many of the inmates of the industrial homes who, previous to prohibition, could not carry fifty cents overnight, now have banking accounts. In eleven of eighty-eight industrial homes, 166 men saved $6800, an average of $41 per man, and these were men who could not pass a saloon with a quarter in their possession before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. The young addicts have practically disappeared from such places as the Bowery in New York City. They have lost the desire for intoxicants with the temptation of the saloon gone. These facts, based upon authentic findings, are alone evidence enough that the welfare workers' greatest enemy has received a mortal wound.

The régime of prohibition has brought new hope to those who are unselfishly serving the needy. As the dire cases of poverty are becoming less and less apparent with each succeeding day of prohibition, more money and time are found to devote to constructive efforts. A program of a nature that before prohibition would have been practically impossible, has been inaugurated by the Salvation Army, for it calls for new settlement homes with libraries, gymnasiums and swimming pools. The real work, however, is done with a view to the future, for greater attention is being directed toward the education and proper care of the children.

If the desired effect of the prohibition law was originally to strengthen the American home, and certainly there are few who will deny that such was the motive, then the radical changes that have taken place in domestic conditions under prohibition, especially among the poorer classes, provide sufficient proof for asserting that the purpose of the law is being fulfilled. A glimpse into the future bears out this conclusion, for the outlook is indeed one of great promise to the younger generation—thanks to the Eighteenth Amendment.

Random Ramblings

A workman in his fifty-one years of service has pounded some 15,000,000 rivets and is still at his task, which is like music to his ears. A sort of staccato symphony rivetesque, evidently.

The Havana conference has agreed to the Mexican proposal to "disdiplomatize" the Pan American Union, but it is unlikely that diplomats will agree to general use of the word.

With news dispatches reporting that one tree recently furnished enough lumber for twenty-two houses, shall we soon be hearing of a "Grow Your Own Home" slogan?

Though it is still a little early in many places to do the spring planting, one can plant a few "seeds" of kindness at any time of year.

Said to be the largest tree in the world, a horsechestnut 160 feet in circumference grows on Mt. Ætna. Tree-mendous!

With television being made available for home use, the fireside screen is apparently taking its place beside the fire screen.

In view of the way he has made his country stand out in the news, one might say that Mussolini has italicized Italy.

Banking the "sales" at the close of a good business day often helps those who are waiting for their ship to come in.

Perhaps those interested in flood control would accomplish better results if they should pool their interests.

The Shakespearean students' seal of approval on radio programs is "All's Well That Sends Well."

Keeping up with circulating libraries is often one means of rounding out an education.

Those who borrow trouble rarely save it.

An Incident in Havana

WE WERE anchored in Havana harbor when the fleet bringing President Coolidge to open the Pan-American Conference steamed past Morro Castle, and the Texas anchored over the spot where the Maine had sunk. Every available place which would offer a vantage point on shore for the sight-seeker was filled with expectant people.

Despite the fact that we had been informed by the authority of the port that no small boats would be allowed to move in the harbor that afternoon, many launches were chugging about in busy contrast to the dignity of the battleships and cruisers as they came to anchor. Every ship in the harbor was gay with flags and the guns at the fort and on the Cuban battleships had barked a thunderous welcome to the President of the United States.

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The day before we had seen great preparations being made on shore. Red velvet, gay bunting, fresh green vines and myriads of flags, made the buildings beautiful with color. We had asked about a delightful parkway leading up from the waterfront to President Machado's palace. It was roped off and we were told that the whole space had been cleared of buildings, planted with palms, and laid out in beautiful paths and streets in twenty-one days, and that President Coolidge was to be the first one to ride over it.

Each of the royal palms along the promenade in the parkway had a placard bearing the name of one of the states of the American Union. Surely every evidence was here of friendliness and genuine desire to express a high regard for the United States.

The following morning we listened to President Coolidge's speech over our radio on board and to the prolonged applause which followed it. In the afternoon C—— and I went ashore. Disappointing Tony, who had driven us several times around beautiful Havana and who was eager to motor us again through the gala city, we slipped away through the narrow streets where two can hardly walk abreast on the sidewalks.

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We peeped into open gateways, where cool patios showed far in the rear, and smiled up at faces which leaned over iron balconies. Then we stopped to watch the crowds in the central park.

There were Chinamen with glass cases filled with peeled oranges, a group of American sailors on shore leave, and little Cuban children with their black eyes smiling up at us. Vendors of beads were determined that you should lighten the gay load hung over their arms as they mingled with the holiday throng of a foreign land.

A convenient bench offered a resting place after awhile and we were soon in conversation with a special policeman from one of the United States warships. We chatted of many things and then C—— spoke of the warm welcome Havana had given to the President. With a southern drawl our companion said: "Well, I wonder if it is really genuine, this welcome! You can never tell about these Latins."

Just at this point I became aware of someone else sitting on our bench and felt, rather than knew, that the newcomer was listening to our conversation. We had never doubted for a moment the sincerity of Havana's welcome, but swiftly there ran through my thoughts the possibility of political intrigues and racial animosities underlying its fairness. There were a number of idlers gathering about us and I became deeply concerned about C——'s reply to the sailorman's query.

Just as C—— was beginning to affirm his confidence in the sincerity of mankind in general, the other occupant of our bench jumped to his feet. He was a Cuban of the better class and his eyes were shining. With a most intense manner he interrupted C——.

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"I wish to assure you that I and every Cuban who thinks has the most profound respect for your country. If it had not been for the United States we would not be free. You fought for us and I would fight for you today if you needed me."

With great solemnity he continued: "I feel deeply honored that your President should care to come to our shores; that he should be gracious enough to come here. May I assure you of the deep sincerity of our welcome."

We had quite involuntarily risen to our feet as he spoke and now as he stepped closer he lifted his hat and with a smile said: "May I have the honor of shaking hands with you?"

With a ceremonial bow he left us and disappeared in the crowd. We stood there, three silent and thoughtful people. Had a very courteous rebuke been administered? Perhaps so. No doubt a friend had been gracious unto us.

That night as we stood on deck and watched the shore lights and the stars overhead, we told the rest of the party of our afternoon's experience, and a deeper sense of the brotherhood of man was born in the silence that followed. Havana's welcome was genuine. J. M. J.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Consider the Ostrich

FOR many years the ostrich has been as important as a simile as it is in producing ornamental feathers. It has ornamented far more speeches than hats. Practically every writer, orator, cartoonist, or other person who addresses the public, either orally or in print, has in some form referred to the ostrich. He cites some politician, "who hides his head in the sand like the ostrich." The tradition persists that whenever danger approaches, the ostrich buries his head in the sand, believing that what he can't see can't hurt him.

This simile had been used thousands of times and possibly thousands of years, when a scientist came back from the ostrich country and exploded the theory on which it was based. He asserted he had made an exhaustive study of ostriches—old, young, and middle-aged; that he knew their habits intimately, and that not one of them ever buried its head in the sand when danger approached.

Persons who take facts seriously set out to do what they could to run down the tradition and correct it. It pained them exceedingly whenever they heard a speaker refer to the old belief in making his point. It caused them to write letters to editors when they saw what they regarded as a nature fake in print. The campaign in behalf of the ostrich gained some ground and was making still further headway when Martin Johnson, who enjoys a wide reputation as an explorer and photographer of wild animals and birds, came back from Africa.

Johnson is quoted as saying that the ostrich frequently is seen with its head buried in the sand. The explanation, however, differs from the old story. Johnson's version is that the giant bird is hunting for water, and is in reality digging a little individual well for drinking purposes. If Johnson is to be accepted as an authority, there is some substance for the time-honored picture of the ostrich with its head hidden from view. The trouble, it seems, was in assigning to the noble bird a lack of courage. Now we learn that throughout the years the ostrich has been hunting for a drink of water and never once has buried its head in a sandy place simply in an effort to escape whatever danger beset it.

However, the simile ostrich will never disappear. He will keep on burying his head for the same old oratorical purpose.—*Indianapolis News.*

A Silly Wet Claim

A FEW days ago, in a popular tavern in Seattle, while five commercial travelers were dining, prohibition came up for discussion. The usual claim that more liquor is being sold under prohibition than ever before was made, and the statement was about to get over by common consent, when one of the party objected.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I challenge the statement! There is not one-tenth of the liquor sold now that was sold before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted." Looking them squarely in the face, he asked, "Have any of you had a drink today?"

They were an orderly but liberal set of business men, but each admitted that he had had no drink that day.

The challenging brother pursued his vantage: "Have any of you had a drink in the last three days?"

All of the party except one agreed that they had not tasted liquor in three days. This one had barely tasted some liquor at the hands of a customer; he was afraid to drink the stuff, he said.

"Now, don't you fellows remember," said the challenging brother, "that before prohibition, by this time of the day, you would have had at least ten drinks apiece, and you could not have gone about your business selling goods for three days without inviting more than half of your customers to some saloon or the hotel bar for a drink?"

There was no answer. The party unanimously agreed they were wrong in their claim that there was more liquor sold now than in licensed days.

This incident illustrates the absurdity of this exaggerated claim the wets are putting over by well financed and scientifically directed propaganda. The pretense that prohibition does not prohibit is about the silliest claim that confronts the friends of prohibition.—*The Advance.*

The W. P. B.

IN A letter on postal charges which he recently contributed to these columns, Sir William Pope, having occasion to speak of the fate that commonly attends communications bearing a halfpenny stamp, said: "The recipients at once recognize them as circulars and drop them into the W. P. B."

The casual use of this abbreviation—which seems to promote a waste-paper basket to the same degree of initialed familiarity as is traditionally enjoyed by a postmaster-general—is doubly significant. It shows, first, how the names of all things, great and small, animate and inanimate, are being gradually clipped; it shows, secondly, how the waste-paper basket, which would not otherwise have been so soon honored with an alphabetical nickname, has grown in public affection.—*The (London) Times.*

The Red Robots

THE petrol pump has few of the kindly airs of its parish predecessor. None, even if he could, would wish to linger by its stiff forbidding lines to crack a joke with a friend or to tattle of local affairs. It is a martinet among pumps, peremptory in its scarlet uniform, standing always to attention, its stolid, unvarying face gazing without sympathy on a hurrying world. But the army of these red Robots multiplies steadily. In ones and twos and whole platoons they turn their stiff-necked stare on our rural roads. Not too soon, the Royal Society of Arts proposes to seek a remedy. Their annual competition in industrial design this year includes the petrol filling station, and since, they feel, nothing hopeful can be done with the pump, they suggest that instead of decking it in the gaudiest of uniforms and thrusting it into the road, the well-designed station will keep its pumps in the background and attract its customers by other means. And why not? If the competition shows the trade how to achieve the most attractive aspect for a useful structure it will be good both for business and for beauty.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The Cause

PROFITS are but a superficial test of industrial efficiency, which derives ultimately from a pride and happiness in work. Hence it is that material reconstruction fails unless it be the symptom and accompaniment of moral improvement.—*London Observer.*

Personal Liberty

NEITHER this country nor any other is given to the theory that all men should have all liberty. Certain liberties are fundamental, but surely the drinking of a poison that deprives one of judgment, that inflicts poverty on innocent victims, that incites to crime and altogether is a heavy burden on society, is not one of the fundamental, important liberties. . . .

Prohibition is a restriction akin to the traffic laws that keep one from driving any way and anywhere he wishes. It is akin to the drug prohibition. It is akin to the laws against theft and murder. . . .

The essential question in considering prohibition is this: Is the liquor evil serious enough to require its prohibition by law? And it is the judgment of most citizens, based on a long and painful experience with less drastic measures, that it does have sufficiently serious proportions.—*Des Moines Register.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Inspiration of Young Old Folks

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With deep appreciation and interest we read recently in the columns of the MONITOR a reference to the splendid display of alertness and ability, activity and usefulness, of a number of the world's noted men, at a very advanced age, all of whom furnished inspiration to the world.

In the common walk of life we meet many men and women whose like ability in their advanced years is worthy of notice and appreciation, too. Obscured to view, perhaps by the sense of numbers of more unfortunate ones in advancing years, the world generally can know little of the successes and achievements of men and women who have conquered the influences of time and its limitations to a very remarkable extent, proving their helpfulness in their community in many directions.

A man of eighty years is employed in the abstract and title department of a large business firm in Chicago; he is at his desk regularly and is occupied a full day at a line of work requiring the constant use of his eyes, sometimes on fine print, and this man accomplishes his work entirely without the aid of glasses.

Another instance of unusual ability was seen in the experience of a lady driving to an oil filling station one afternoon in Glendale, Calif., when she remarked to the service man that perhaps he did not know many women of her years who could do as she had just been able to do on the highway, remove a flat tire and put another tire on the wheel without the assistance of any other person The service man was astonished, and when asked to guess her age replied she must be about sixty. With a smile, however, she admitted that she was eighty-nine.

A remarkable degree of resistance to the forces of time is expressed in the life of a lady residing on the Pacific coast who is above sixty; she is a very active and successful woman engaged in the real estate business for herself, and is one of her city's foremost representatives identified with the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations and interests; she has educated her children and grandchildren, and is joyous and active with them in their pleasures and athletic sports, much devoted to swimming in the surf and other things of interest to younger people.

Do not these instances and countless other such experiences clearly indicate that time alone is not an influence leading to the often seen state of human helplessness, decrepitude, poverty, sadness and failure in advanced years of earthly existence? Do they not rather show plainly that the service and usefulness of the human race may have very much to do with the increase of longevity and the betterment of the world at large? It is truly deplorable that in a civilized world there are so many fine men and women who, having spent their early years in the attainment of a rich experience through their various occupations and endeavors to help on the world, find themselves, say at fifty years of age, as time marks human history, no longer wanted and thrust upon the shelf of unusefulness.

Hats off to those men and women mentioned, and to all others seemingly obscured by the speedy "Go" and "Stop" system of travel through human life, who put on their brakes against the wheels of adversity and shift their gears of release successfully and keep agoing; they are blessing the whole world with inspiration and helping those less fortunate who suddenly experience engine-trouble of timidity or a flat-tire of discouragement on the highway of hope and faith.

Glendale, Calif. (Mrs.) MARGARET P. JAACKS.